

The Demand and Price Situation for Forest Products 1971-72



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THE DEMAND AND PRICE SITUATION FOR FOREST PRODUCTS 1971-72

by

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PREFACE

This report presents information on trends in production, trade, consumption, and prices of forest products in the United States. Although national trends are dealt with for the most part, some material is given for regions and States.

The 1969, 1970, and 1971 statistics in this report are based on information available in early 1972. These data should be regarded as preliminary and not as final figures fully comparable with statistics for earlier years.

Special acknowledgment is made to Herbert B. Wagner, Oils and Special Crops Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, for his contribution of the section on Naval Stores.

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HIGHLIGHTS

In 1971 economic activity in the major timber product markets showed divergent trends. Residential construction, the Nation's largest market for lumber and plywood, was up about a third. Activity in most other major markets, however, such as nonresidential construction, manufacturing, and shipping was below the levels attained in 1970.

The sharp rise in residential construction in 1971 reflected an accumulation of mortgage money, a surge in Federal housing subsidies, and the pressures resulting from shortfalls in the number of housing units built in the 1960's. These factors along with declining interest rates are generally expected to result in some further increase in residential construction in 1972.

Recent trends in several of the leading economic series and surveys of the spending plans of consumers and business indicate that activity in most other timber product markets is likely to grow substantially in 1972. These indicators also suggest that many categories of nonresidential construction such as commercial and manufacturing buildings, highways, and sewer and water systems; furniture manufacture; and wood pulp manufacture will show an especially large increase over 1971.

Consumption of industrial timber products in 1971 rose by about 8 percent and reached a peak of 13.1 billion cubic feet. Production was also up, totaling 11.5 billion cubic feet—some 4 percent above 1970. The rise in both consumption and production was due to the jump in the use of softwood lumber and plywood in housing.

Data from National Forest timber sales indicate that stumpage prices of most species rose in 1971. The available data indicate that log prices followed generally similar trends.

Softwood lumber and softwood plywood consumption increased by 15 percent and 14 percent respectively in 1971. There was also a rise in consumption of pulpwood and hardwood plywood, but hardwood lumber consumption declined.

Production of most products followed the same trends as consumption and showed about the same rate of increase. However, because of a larger rise in imports—24 percent—the growth in softwood lumber production amounted to only 11 percent.

Prices of softwood lumber and plywood moved up rapidly during the first part of 1971. Between December 1970 and August 1971, for

example, the wholesale price index of softwood lumber rose 38 percent. Increases were somewhat greater for dimension construction grades used as framing material in housing. Softwood plywood prices in the same period rose about 28 percent. In the fall there was some decline in prices of softwood lumber and plywood, but trade sources indicate that prices began to rise again in December and in early February 1972 were at or approaching ceiling price levels.

There was also some increase in hardwood lumber prices in 1971. Prices of hardwood plywood, particleboard, and most other timber products, however, remained close to the level prevailing in 1970.

Trends in economic activity in the major markets indicate the likelihood of further and substantial increases in the demand for timber products in 1972. Assuming a continuation of late 1971 price levels timber supplies from domestic and Canadian sources are also expected to rise, but less rapidly than demand. This suggests the likelihood of some further upward pressure on product and stumpage prices through this period. Higher prices in turn may lead to some further short-run increases in timber supply from U.S. and Canadian sources, as well as encourage use of alternative materials.

The longer term outlook indicates increasing imbalance between timber demands and supplies. For example, projections of demands for sawtimber prepared by the Forest Service show continuing and rapid increases, whereas prospective supplies over the decades immediately ahead are not likely to rise unless forest management, utilization, and research programs are substantially expanded.

The longrun outlook is thus one of increasing competition for the available timber and higher prices for stumpage and timber products. This could adversely affect housing and other programs that will be necessary in the rest of the 1970's and beyond to meet the needs of a growing population and expanding economy.

There is much that could be done to increase timber supplies and minimize the undesirable impacts of rising prices. Under intensive management, U.S. forests have the capacity, in time, to grow substantially more timber than is currently being produced. In addition, there are opportunities for improvement in the utilization of the timber that is harvested.

GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

Economic activity rising in most timber product markets

At the beginning of 1972 activity in the major timber product markets was rising with prospects of continued growth during the year. One of the bright outlooks was in residential construction—the Nation's largest market for softwood lumber and plywood and an important market for other products such as the building boards.

In 1971, new housing starts were near 2.1 million units. This is about a third above the level attained in 1970 and slightly above the previous peak reached in 1950 (table 1, fig. 1). Mobile home production in 1971 amounted to nearly 0.5 million units—substantially above the 0.4 million produced in 1969 and 1970. Since nearly 90 percent of these units are used as dwellings, housing production—starts plus

mobile homes—was over 2.5 million units—by far the largest volume ever attained.

The large increase in housing in 1971 reflected an accumulation of money available for mortgages; a surge in Federal subsidies; and the pressures from a combination of shortfalls of units built in the 1960's, new household formations, and the growing need for housing replacement. These forces are expected to continue to operate. In addition, in late 1971 and early 1972 interest rates were dropping. Thus, the outlook is for another record year in 1972 with starts somewhat above 1971 (9, 13, 39).¹

In contrast to housing, 1971 was not a good year for nonresidential construction. Expenditures, measured in constant 1967 dollars were below the levels attained in 1970 (fig. 2).

¹Italic numbers in parenthesis refer to Literature Cited p. 36.

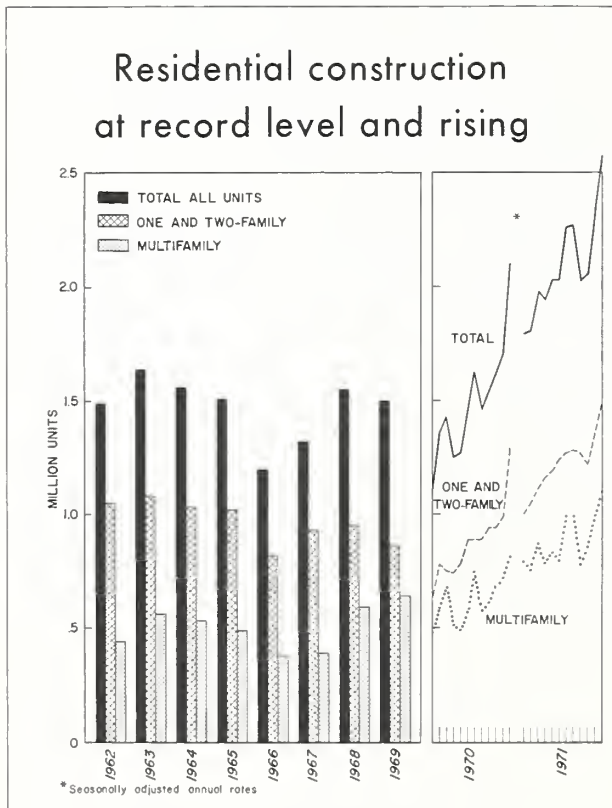


FIGURE 1.

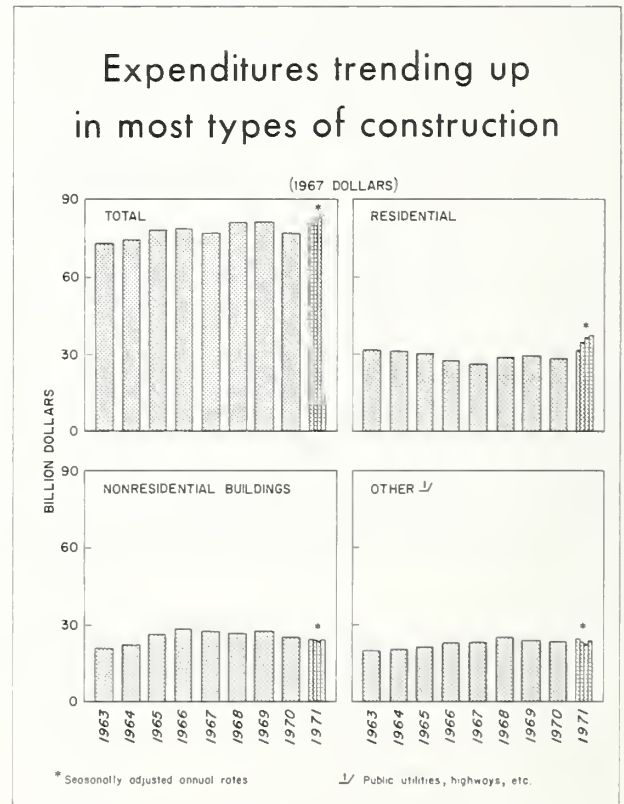


FIGURE 2.

However, at the beginning of 1972 the economic policies of the Federal Government, trends in several economic series, forecasts of growth in the gross national product, and surveys of capital spending plans of business (53) were indicating the likelihood of rising trends in expenditures for most categories of nonresidential construction. Some forecasts indicate that the increases are likely to be particularly large for stores and other commercial buildings, manufacturing plants, hospital and health facilities, highways, and sewer and water supply systems (13, 53).

In the manufacturing sector of the economy, production, as measured by the seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, began moving up in late 1971 (fig. 3). In addition, the index of container production—an indicator of the demand for various paperboards (container board, bending board, etc.), container veneer, and some lumber items—was showing evidence of a strong rising trend. The seasonally adjusted index of production of furniture and fixtures—a major market for hardwood lumber, plywood, and veneer; particleboard; and hardboard—after declining during the early months was also moving upward. This trend, and the record levels of residential

building—a leading indicator of the demand for furniture—suggest a further and substantial rise in 1972.

Longrun outlook for continued rapid growth in timber markets

The longrun outlook is also one of continued and rapid growth in the important markets for timber products. And while there is great uncertainty about growth trends, recent projections of the important longrun determinants of demand for timber products do provide some useful insights.

Population growth is one of the basic indicators of demand for many products such as houses, furniture, and paper. Recent projections of the Bureau of the Census (43) show that if recent levels of fertility, mortality, and immigration continue the population in 2000 will be somewhere close to 280 million people—some 35 percent above that of 1971.

The historical growth in the gross national product and a series of projections based on different assumptions about rates of future growth are shown in figure 4. It is apparent that even with the lowest rate of growth, there will be very large increases in the output of goods and services in the decades ahead. Projections of disposable personal income, an important determinant of the demand for many timber products, follow the same general trends as the gross national product.

The trend in housing starts is of special importance in appraising prospective timber

Economic activity increasing in major industrial timber markets

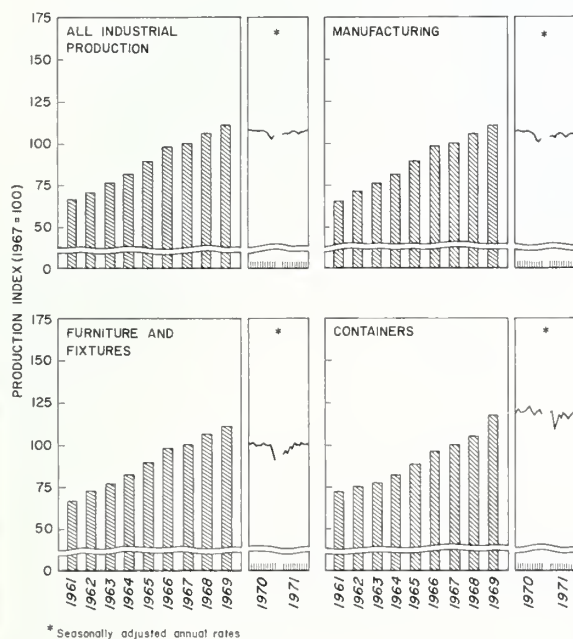


FIGURE 3.

Gross national product 1920 - 70, with projections to 2000



FIGURE 4.

markets because of the large volumes of lumber and plywood consumed in this end use. Recent Forest Service projections indicate a continued strong demand for housing in the 1970's with new housing starts and mobile home production averaging about 2.5 million units a year. This in part reflects the expectation of a continued high level of household formations resulting from the upsurge in births that started in the 1940's. It also reflects the expectation that replacements of existing dwelling units, and the construction of second homes will be stimulated in the increasingly wealthy economy that is in prospect. These same factors also indicate that housing demand is likely to remain above 2.5 million units a year in the 1980's and 1990's.

Although the total volume of housing demand is not likely to grow much in the next few decades there may be important shifts in the types of units produced which will affect the demand for softwood lumber, plywood, and other panel products. For example, projections of population by age class, and the associated income levels, indicate the likelihood of a continuation in the upward trend in the construction of multifamily units and in the production of mobile homes in the 1970's. Illustrative projections show that by 1975, for example, the number of multifamily units started could approach 1 million units, and account for nearly half of the total starts (30). Mobile home production could approximate 600 thousand units.

If these trends develop in the 1970's they will tend to hold down the demand for timber products because multifamily units require only about one-third as much lumber and plywood, and mobile homes less than one quarter as much, as single-family units.

By the late 1970's and the 1980's the age distribution of the population indicates large increases in the population in the 30-34 age group—the group with a high propensity to occupy single-family dwelling units. Thus, unless a drastic change in living patterns occurs, there will be a rise in the demand for single-family units beginning in the 1980's. At the same time, the demand for multifamily units, and to a lesser extent mobile homes, is likely to decline. This pattern of development suggests a continuation of the upward trend in the demand for timber products in residential construction in the 1980's—a period in which total starts may remain about the same.

In comparison to 1971, most of the growth in the demand for timber products in the next two or three decades is likely to be in the nonresidential markets. The projected growth in population, gross national product, and disposable personal income indicate major increases in the construction of factories, stores, hospitals, sewer and water systems, roads, and other related types of buildings and facilities. They also indicate very large increases in the demand for pulp and paper, and products such as pallets and furniture made in whole or in part from lumber and plywood.

TIMBER PRODUCTION, PRICES, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION

In response to past growth in timber product markets and changes in the kinds of materials used, domestic consumption of "industrial roundwood," i.e., all round timber products except fuelwood, rose from about 10 billion cubic feet in the late 1950's to over 12 billion cubic feet in 1970—an increase of 20 percent (table 2). Industrial roundwood production from domestic forests in this period showed a similar increase—from less than 9 billion cubic feet to 11 billion (fig. 5).

Continued increase in the production of timber products

Preliminary data for 1971 indicate a continuation of the upward trend in the production of industrial roundwood to a peak of 11.5 billion cubic feet. However, there were divergent trends among the major industrial products.

The available data show that production of saw logs for domestic manufacture of lumber increased about 7 percent to 5.7 billion cubic feet. This represented nearly half of total industrial roundwood production. There was also a substantial rise in veneer log production and a small increase in pulpwood. In contrast there was a decline in the production of logs for export and little change in the total production of miscellaneous industrial timber products, i.e., cooperage logs, poles, piling, posts, and other similar products.

The 1971 level of saw-log production has been maintained without much change for the past couple of decades. But pulpwood production has more than doubled, and veneer log production, chiefly softwoods, has nearly tripled. Log exports also rose rapidly in the 1960's.

In addition to industrial roundwood, there are still substantial volumes of fuelwood—an

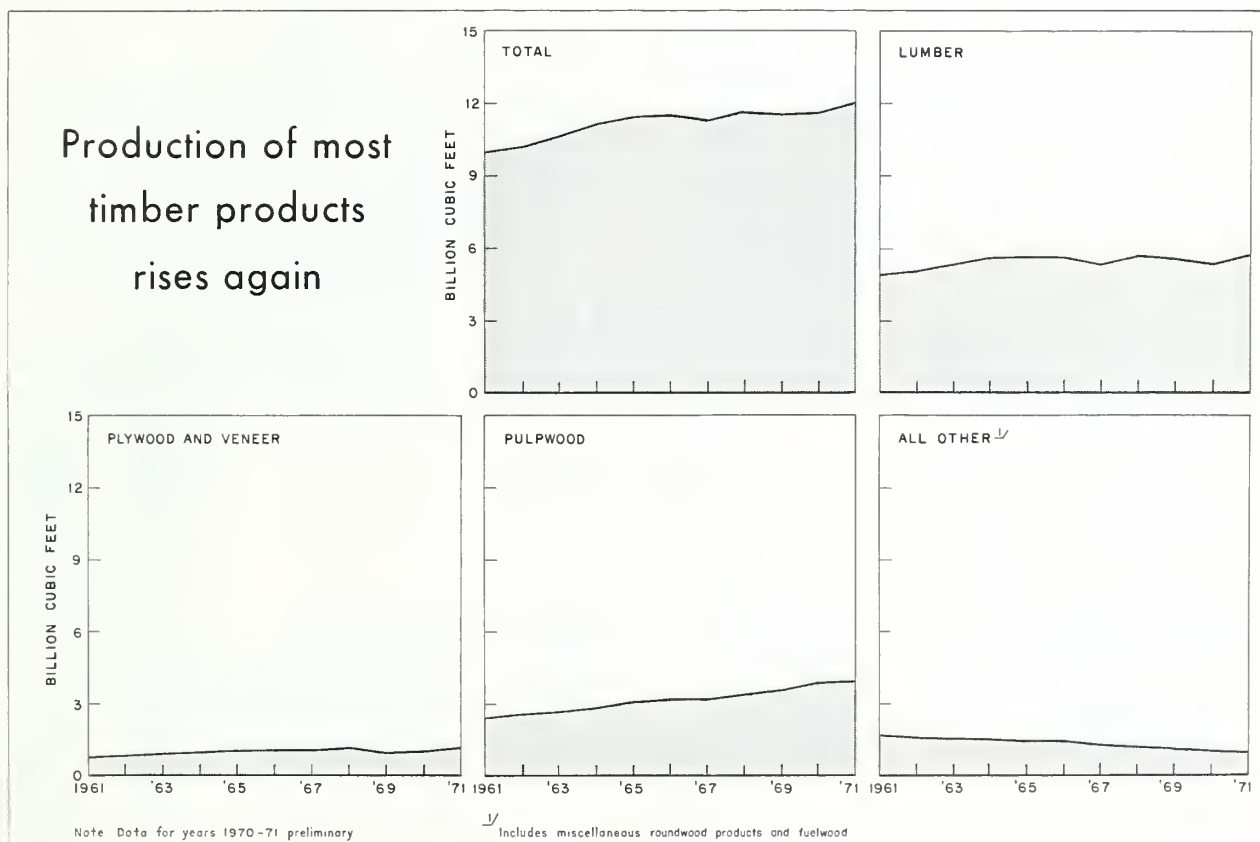


FIGURE 5.

estimated 0.5 billion cubic feet in 1971—produced each year. Markets for fuelwood for cooking and home heating are still declining, but there has been a growing demand for fuelwood in many metropolitan areas for use in fireplaces.

The increase in production of timber products in 1971 was composed of timber harvested from softwood species (tables 3 and 4). Production from hardwood species fell in response to a drop in demand for hardwood saw logs and veneer logs.

Softwood stumpage prices rising

The increase in softwood timber harvests has been reflected in stumpage prices. Data on the prices of timber sold from the National Forests in 1971 show substantial increases for most softwood species in most regions (table 5, fig. 6). For example, the average price of Douglas-fir rose from \$37.50 per thousand board feet in the fourth quarter of 1970 to \$54.00 per thousand in the fourth quarter of 1971. Southern pine stumpage prices also showed a significant rise. National Forest stumpage prices of most hardwood species also rose in 1971. There was, however, little change in the price of white and red oak, the most important hardwood species in terms of volume sold.

The data from a few State reports show that stumpage prices of timber sold from private lands have followed the same general trends as that sold from the National Forests. As an illustration, the average prices paid private Louisiana timber owners for southern pine in the fourth quarter were substantially higher than in the corresponding period in 1970.

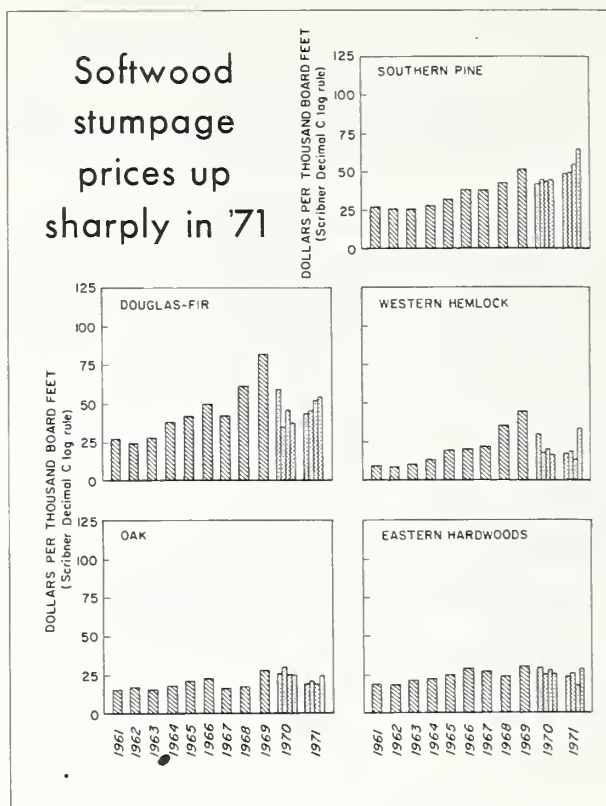


FIGURE 6.

Prices of the important hardwood species also showed some rise.

The differences in stumpage price trends and the large variation in prices among species and regions shown in tables 5, 6, 7, and 8, and the following tabulation reflect such

Species	State	Price per thousand board feet ¹
Saw-log stumpage:		
Black walnut	Illinois (10)	\$100.00 - \$200.00
Hickory	do	10.00 - 40.00
Sycamore	do	10.00 - 30.00
Southern pine	Louisiana (12)	55.80 - 63.60
Tupelo gum	do	19.05 - 24.70
Veneer stumpage:		
Walnut	Ohio (20)	
Prime 16 to 20 inches	do	600.00 - 2,500.00
Prime 21 inches plus	do	1,000.00 - 4,000.00
Cooperage stumpage:		
White oak	Kentucky (11)	40.00 - 110.00
Pulpwood stumpage:		
Southern pine	Louisiana (12)	\$4.00 - \$4.85
Hardwoods	do	1.50 - 2.35
Spruce and fir	New Hampshire (northern) (18)	3.00 - 6.00
Balsam fir	Wisconsin (63)	3.50 - 6.45
Pine, jack	do	3.00 - 10.10
Aspen	do	1.30 - 4.25

¹ The prices generally represent timber buyers' quotations without standardized specifications as to grade, log rule, and other factors that affect the value of standing timber.

things as market conditions, timber quality, and the location and accessibility of timber stands.

Softwood stumpage prices in 1971 were substantially above the annual average of the early 1960's. These higher stumpage price levels partly reflect general price inflation. But the increases after adjustments to remove the effects of inflation have still been significant (tables 5 and 6). As an illustration, the average price, measured in constant 1967 dollars,² of Douglas-fir sold from the National Forests in the last half of 1971 was roughly 50 percent above the levels prevailing in the early 1960's. Southern pine showed a somewhat larger increase. Eastern hardwood prices, on the other hand, were about the same.

The increases in softwood stumpage prices reflect growing competition for available supplies of timber. In recent years in most of the important timber producing regions, sustainable softwood timber supplies are being rather

² This measures the change in prices relative to the wholesale prices of all commodities. It is calculated by dividing the price in current dollars by the wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

fully utilized. In fact in some areas, and especially on the Pacific Coast where most of the softwood lumber and plywood is produced, the available data indicate that the present levels of harvest cannot be held at present levels for very long.

Log prices also show upward trend

Log prices have been following the same trends as stumpage prices. As a result, prices for most softwood species in late 1971 were up substantially over the early part of the year. Hardwood log prices showed variable trends although most species were about the same or a little higher (tables 9, 10, and 11, and fig. 7).

There are wide differences in log prices among species and different areas of the country. The differences are shown in the above mentioned tables and the tabulation below quoting saw-log prices from various recent State price reports on forest products. Most of the differences in prices are caused by variations in quality, intensity of competition, scaling practices, and log rules.

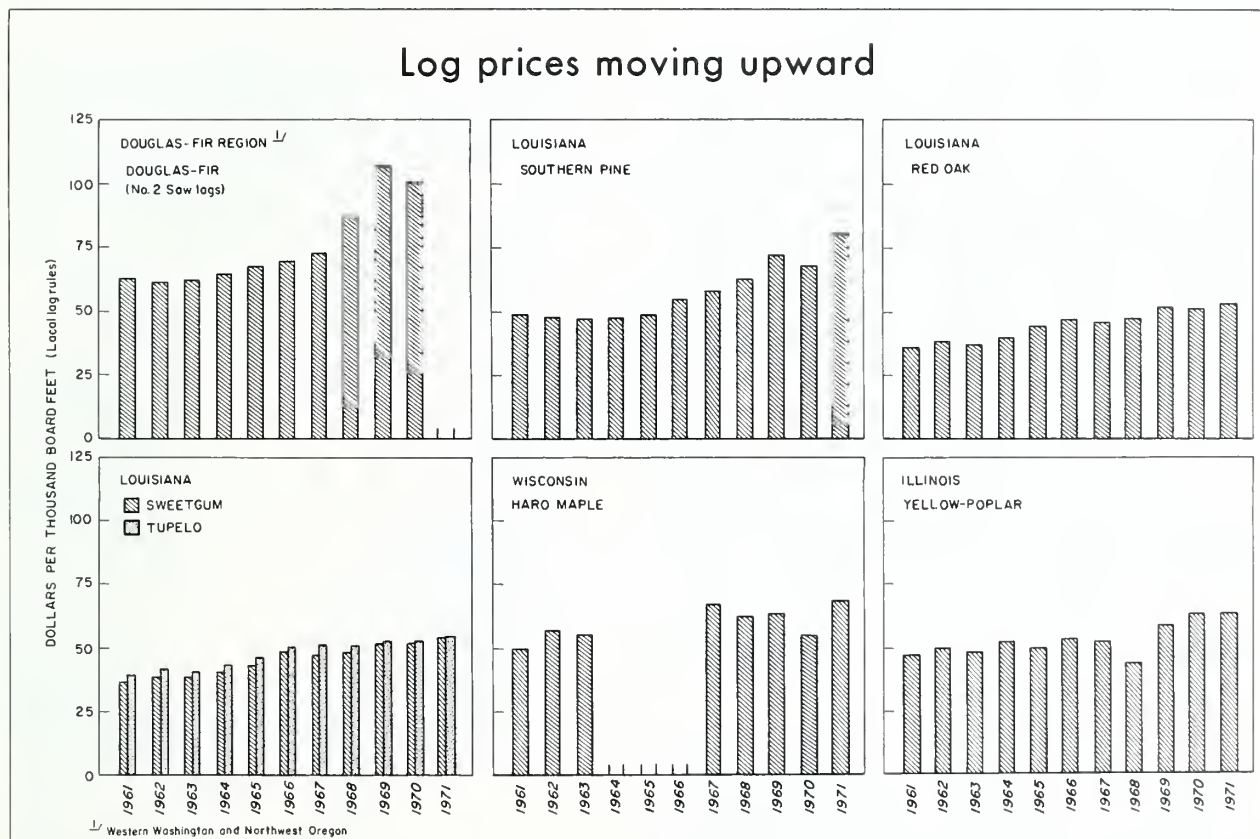


FIGURE 7.

Species	State	Price per thousand board feet, log scale	
Redwood, No. 1 old growth	California (Arcata-Eureka area) (7)	¹ \$100.00	
Beech, good quality	Kentucky (11)	\$40.00	80.00
Tulip, poplar, good quality	do	60.00	155.00
Southern pine	Louisiana (12)	¹ 81.55	88.30
Sweetgum	do	47.10	62.55
Yellow birch	New Hampshire (Grafton County) (18)	² 50.00	125.00
Hard maple	Ohio (20)	² 55.00	138.00
Walnut	do	² 80.00	384.00
Alder	Oregon (District 4)* (21)	-	54.00
Douglas-fir:			
No. 2	do	85.00	100.00
No. 3	do	65.00	80.00
Maple	do	-	45.00
Cedar, grade 2	Washington (western) (60)	51.00	110.00
Hemlock-white fir:			
Grade 2	do	57.50	65.50
Grade 3	do	47.50	57.50
Cherry (prime)	West Virginia (61)	85.00	125.00

¹ F.o.b. mill.

² Delivered to buyer.

*Oregon District 4 consists roughly of Lane, Benton, and Linn Counties.

In late 1971 softwood log prices, measured in constant 1967 dollars, were substantially above the general levels prevailing in the late 1950's and early 1960's. Most hardwood species also showed material increases. This general upward shift was apparently largely due to the rise in stumpage prices discussed above.

Some of the increase in log prices and in lumber prices discussed later in the report, may also be caused by rising wages. Hourly earnings in logging in Washington increased from an average of \$2.96 in 1960 to \$4.72 in 1970—a rise of 59 percent (table 12). In the same period, average hourly pay in the lumber and wood products industries in Arkansas rose from \$1.30 to \$2.22—an increase of 71 percent. In New York, average hourly earnings in these industries rose by 57 percent, from \$1.84 in 1959 to \$2.89 in 1970. The increases in most areas have been generally in line with those in other industries.

There are still large differences in wage levels among industries and different sections of the country. In most sections, wage rates in logging and the lumber and wood products industries are lower than in most other industries. Wages in the South also tend to be lower than in other sections of the country.

United States carries on extensive trade in timber products

The United States is the world's leading importer of timber products. The value of timber products imported into the United States in 1970, the latest year for which annual data are available totaled more than \$2.5 billion (see tabulation below). This represented about 6 percent of the value of all U.S. imports. It

is also a major exporter, with the value of such exports amounting to over \$1.8 billion—about 4 percent of the value of all exports in 1970.

Paper and board, chiefly newsprint, from Canada, has been of large importance in U.S. international trade and in 1970 accounted for

Imports of most timber products substantially above exports

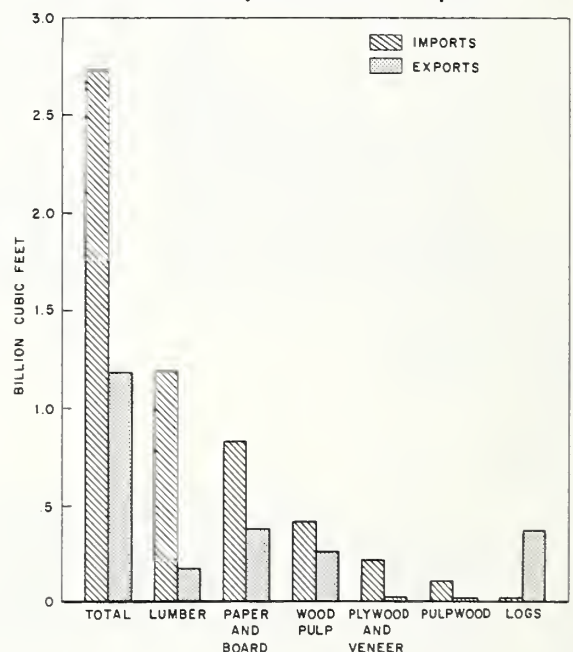


FIGURE 8.

41 percent of the value of timber product imports. Lumber, mostly softwood, accounted for another 20 percent of the total, wood pulp 19 percent, and plywood and veneer 10 percent. The remaining 10 percent was composed of pulpwood, logs, wood charcoal, wood containers, cork, and other timber products.

Paper and board also was the most important export item, accounting for about 33 percent of the total value of shipments. Logs composed another 20 percent and wood pulp 26 percent. Lumber accounted for most of the remainder.

Imports continue upward, exports decline

In 1970 the roundwood equivalent of the imports and exports of logs, lumber, plywood, veneer, pulpwood, wood pulp, and paper and board was 2.4 billion and 1.4 billion cubic feet, respectively (table 2, fig. 8). Imports in 1971 totaled about 2.7 billion cubic feet—11 percent above the level of 1970. Exports, on the other hand, were 1.2 billion cubic feet—

13 percent under shipments in 1970. Net imports amounted to 1.6 billion cubic feet—a volume equal to 12 percent of U.S. consumption of roundwood.

The rise in the volume of imports in 1971 is a continuation of a long established trend. Since 1950, for example, imports have increased by 80 percent—rising from a level of 1.5 billion cubic feet (fig. 9). Most of the increase was in the form of softwood lumber, wood pulp, newsprint, and hardwood plywood. In the years ahead, continued increases in these imports can be expected in view of the anticipated growth in domestic timber demands, the availability of large volumes of timber in the exporting areas (Canada and the tropical regions of the world), and the relative economics of supplying U.S. markets from these sources.

The drop in exports in 1971 reversed a trend that has been moving up rapidly since 1950. In this period (1950–70) exports—chiefly logs, wood pulp, paper and board, and lumber—increased by more than 1.0 billion cubic feet. Most of the additional exports were shipped to Japan and Western Europe. Continuation of the upward trend in exports is

Item	Unit of measure	Imports ¹		Exports ¹	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value
		Million dollars		Million dollars	
Logs:					
Softwoods	Million board feet	106.5	8.6	2,684.1	321.6
Hardwoods	do	37.9	4.5	68.9	35.8
Total	do	144.4	13.1	2,753.0	357.4
Lumber:					
Softwoods	do	5,769.2	433.2	1,157.0	162.9
Hardwoods	do	336.7	61.8	116.2	29.3
Railroad ties	do	8.4	.7	15.7	2.4
Total	do	6,114.3	495.7	1,288.9	194.6
Veneer:					
Softwoods	Million square feet	270.8	3.1	143.3	3.6
Hardwoods	do	1,605.8	35.9	183.8	9.7
Total	do	1,876.5	39.0	327.1	13.4
Plywood:					
Softwoods	do	2.3	.3	113.8	13.3
Hardwoods	do	4,168.2	208.1	68.0	3.1
Total	do	4,170.6	208.3	181.7	16.4
Pulpwood	Thousand cords	1,122	22.2	1,822	38.6
Wood pulp	Thousand tons	3,518	482.7	3,095	464.0
Paper and board:					
Newsprint	do	6,635	929.6	144	18.7
Other paper and board	do	602	98.3	2,554	497.9
Paper and board products	do	29	23.2	145	90.5
Total	do	7,267	1,051.0	2,843	607.0
Other wood products ²			215.8		126.7
Total, all products			2,527.9		1,817.9

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Includes poles and piling, fuelwood, wood charcoal, cork, waste paper, wood containers, wood doors, and other miscellaneous products. Does not include wood furniture nor printed materials.

Trade in timber products has shown rapid growth

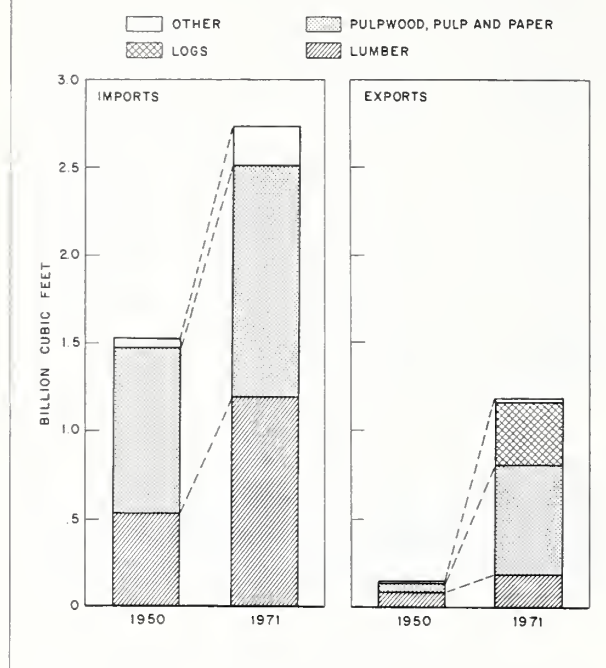


FIGURE 9.

likely in view of limited timber supplies and rapid growth in demand in the major importing areas.

The rise in the volume of exports since 1950 has been roughly the same as that of imports. As a result, net imports have not changed significantly—averaging about 1.3 billion cubic feet in most years.

Log exports down in '71—reversal of the steeply rising trend of recent years

Log exports in 1971 amounted to 2.3 billion board feet (local log rule), some 17 percent under 1970 (table 13). The drop in 1971 was partly attributable to a labor management dispute which closed down West Coast ports during the third quarter of the year. It was also partly attributable to a fall off in demand in Japan—the destination of about 80 percent of the log exports in 1971 (table 14). Reports from this country indicate that demand will continue to be depressed in 1972. Thus log exports are not likely to attain the peak reached in 1970 when they totaled 2.8 billion board feet. However, reports from Japan also indicate

the likelihood of continuing and substantial longrun increases in import demand for logs and other timber products.

Softwood log exports amounted to 2.2 billion board feet and accounted for 97 percent of the total shipments in 1971. In the 1960's softwood log exports rose from 210 million board feet to 2.7 billion board feet in 1970. Nearly all of this increase came from the forests of western Washington and western Oregon and was shipped to Japan. This rapid expansion added in an important way to the competition for stumpage and logs in that area and contributed to the economic difficulties of the domestic industry, especially the smaller mills that depend largely on purchased timber. On the other hand, exports provided substantial economic benefits to forest landowners, loggers, longshoremen, and exporters. This was especially significant in late 1969 and the first three quarters of 1970 when domestic markets were depressed.

In contrast to softwoods, hardwood log exports have not changed much in recent years, ranging between 60 and 100 million feet. However, they have also had some important effects on domestic markets. For example, walnut log exports to western Europe have been a contributing cause of high walnut veneer log prices (see table 38).

Log imports in 1971 were about 84 million board feet. This was substantially below that of the early 1950's, when imports were over 200 million board feet a year, but close to the annual average of recent years (tables 15 and 16). Over half of the 1971 imports, chiefly softwood saw logs and pulp logs, originated in Canada. Most of the remainder was composed of tropical hardwood veneer logs from South America and Africa.

Consumption of industrial timber products up 8 percent—at record level

Consumption of industrial roundwood, i.e., saw logs, veneer logs, pulpwood, and all other products except fuelwood, totaled 13.1 billion cubic feet in 1971 (table 2, fig. 10). This was a record level, about 8 percent above the 12.1 billion cubic feet consumed in 1970, and 25 percent higher than in the early 1960's.

Per capita consumption of industrial timber products in 1971 was 63 cubic feet—7 percent above 1970 (table 17). This level of use is far below the levels attained in the early 1900's. It is, however, close to the average of the last two decades. In this period increases in per capita use in some products such as veneer logs and pulpwood have been offset by declines in other products.

Timber products consumption continues rise - at record level

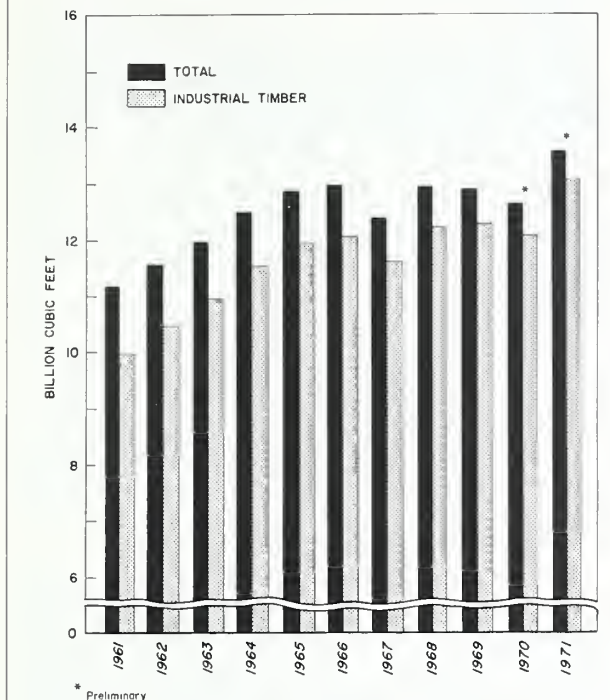


FIGURE 10.

Consumption of all roundwood in 1971—industrial wood plus fuelwood—amounted to 13.6 billion cubic feet. This is a new record, 5 percent above the previous highs of 12.9 billion cubic feet obtained in 1968 and 1969. It was also somewhat above the highs attained in the early 1900's when lumber production was at an alltime record and fuelwood was used in large volumes in domestic cooking and heating and for industrial and agricultural purposes.

Projections indicate large increases in the demand for timber products

If the major timber products markets grow in 1972, as outlined above, and prices do not rise above the levels in late 1971, there will be further increases in the demand for timber products. Assuming a continuation of the late 1971 price levels, there is also likely to be some increase in imports and in timber supplies from domestic forests. However, the available data indicate that the prospective growth in supplies will be less than the growth in demand, especially for softwood sawtimber. This suggests the likelihood of some further up-

ward pressure on stumpage, log, and product prices in 1972. Higher prices in turn may lead to some further shortrun increases in timber supply from U.S. and Canadian sources, and encourage use of alternative materials.

The prospective longrun growth in population, economic activity, and income discussed above indicate that the demand for timber products is likely to grow rapidly through the rest of the 1970's and the decades immediately beyond. The actual increases in the use of timber products will, of course, depend in part on factors such as prices, technological developments within the wood products and competing industries, and institutional changes.

But given the prospective growth in the basic determinants and assuming that prices of timber products relative to the general price level and competing materials do not change significantly, and the stream of technological developments and institutional changes continue much as they did in the past, major increases in demand for most timber products can be expected.

For example the most recent Forest Service longrun projections indicate that by 2000 demand for saw logs made under the above assumptions, is likely to rise by nearly half, while demands for veneer logs and pulpwood roughly double. No significant change is projected for miscellaneous products. Demand for fuelwood is expected to continue to decline.

Projected timber demands soon exceed projected supplies

Given increases in the demand for timber products of these magnitudes, no major change in net imports, and with recent levels of forest management and utilization, timber removals would soon exceed projected timber growth. The prospective deficiencies in supply could well be accentuated by further losses of commercial forest land and by the unavailability of some timber for harvesting on forest lands still classed as commercial but used in part for nontimber purposes. Thus, unless the supply situation is materially improved by more intensive utilization and management, the longrun outlook is for intensifying competition for the available timber supplies, rising prices, and increasing substitution of competitive materials.

Part of the projected growth in demand for timber could be met by increasing the utilization or reducing the volume of residues, by using cull trees, by reusing waste paper, and by extending supplies through increased efficiency in construction and manufacturing.

There have been large gains in the utilization of coarse manufacturing residues in the past two decades. The production of chips used

in pulp mills, for example—mostly produced from slabs, edgings, veneer cores, and other similar coarse material—has increased from 0.1 billion cubic feet in 1950 to about 1.6 billion cubic feet in 1971. Use of sawdust and other fine manufacturing residues also has increased.

Despite the improvements in utilization, there are still large volumes of residues. In 1970, for example, an estimated 2.9 billion cubic feet of wood was left in the forests after logging or land clearing, and an additional 1.0 billion cubic feet was left unused at primary manufacturing plants.

Of the 58.9 million tons of paper and board consumed in the United States in 1971, only 10.3 million tons—17 percent of the total—was reused. In some western European countries and Japan close to 40 percent is reused.

In addition to the use of residues, it is possible to meet some of the projected increases in demand for lumber and plywood by increasing product output through use of thinner saws and more precise manufacturing methods and equipment. Development of stress grading systems to permit a reduction in the size or an increase in spacing of structural members in buildings and manufacturing could also extend lumber supplies.

However, most of the projected increases in the demand for timber products and especially lumber and plywood must come from the sawtimber resource.

The present softwood resource can support somewhat larger harvests in the South. In the West where most of the softwood sawtimber is located, there is likely to be a continuing reduction in harvests from private lands. On the National Forests and other public lands in this section, harvests may be constrained by public opposition to timber cutting, by reductions in sales personnel and financing, and/or by constraints on harvesting and sales programs associated with the maintenance or improvement of the environment. These prospects, and the recent trends in growth and removals, indicate that softwood sawtimber demands will rise above supplies in all sections of the country in the early 1970's unless investments in management programs are substantially increased.

The data on the hardwood resource show that in the next few years most of the projected increases in the demand for hardwood lumber and some of the demand for hardwood plywood and veneer could be met, chiefly from the forests in the North. In time, however, demands for hardwood sawtimber also are likely to exceed supplies, particularly assuming recent trends in forest management.

Intensified management the key to meeting projected timber demands

The key to meeting prospective longrun demands for softwood and hardwood sawtimber, while maintaining reasonably stable relative prices, is intensified management of the Nation's commercial forest lands.

Many firms in the forest industries have been making large investments in timber management, including such measures as planting genetically improved stock, thinning, and fertilization. As a result, some of the best managed forest lands are in industry ownerships. Nevertheless, average net annual growth—52 cubic feet per acre in 1970—is much below the levels that could be attained. Forest industries will have to invest much more on their lands if they are to have adequate timber supplies at prices close to present levels. They also must seek ways of increasing production on other ownerships.

There is a major opportunity to increase timber growth on the 59 percent of the Nation's commercial forest land in farm and miscellaneous private ownerships. Many of these lands are held in part for recreation, speculation, or other nontimber objectives. Management of most of these lands for timber, as well as for other uses, is limited and average growth—36 cubic feet per acre in 1970—is far below potential. Expanded programs of technical assistance and incentives to increase planting, timber stand improvement, and other management practices could, in time, result in substantial increases in the Nation's timber supply.

There are also substantial opportunities to increase timber supplies on the National Forests and other public lands while at the same time intensifying management for other uses. Sizeable investments in such measures as planting, timber stand improvement, thinning, and road construction will be necessary, but these would make it possible to promptly achieve an increase in allowable cuts, as well as substantial longrun increases in timber growth.

Attainment of potential increases in timber growth will depend in part on an adequate program of research as well as accelerated action programs. There is special need to develop more effective programs of regenerating stands with desirable species, propagating superior trees, determining optimum levels of stocking, and improving protection.

The attainment of increased timber growth also will depend in part on the success achieved in managing commercial forest lands

for multiple purposes. In the past decade there have been growing demands for the withdrawal of commercial forest lands from timber production, and modifications of forest land management practices to provide wilderness or other recreation areas. There also have been increasing demands for the modification of management practices to insure the protection of forested watersheds, control soil erosion, prevent water pollution, and provide for the needs of wildlife.

Losses of commercial forest land and modifications of management practices to favor nontimber uses will continue to impose important constraints on timber production. In the years immediately ahead management impacts are likely to be largely confined to the National Forests and other public lands. Over a longer period, however, the forest management practices of forest industries and many other private forest owners also are likely to be affected.

LUMBER PRODUCTION, PRICES, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION

Lumber production increases in 1971

Data collected by the National Forest Products Association (17) show that lumber output in 1971 increased by about 6 percent. This indicates that production will amount to 37 billion board feet—a level that is close to the highs attained in the 1960's (table 18, fig. 11).

All of the increase in production in 1971 was softwoods—a response to the surge in housing starts. Hardwood lumber production—with a 13 percent decline—dropped to the lowest level of recent years.

Softwood lumber production up 8 percent in the West

About half of the increase in softwood lumber production in 1971 was in the West.³ Total production in this section in 1971 is estimated at 21.0 billion board feet (table 19, fig. 12). This output, nearly three-fifths of the U.S. total, was 8 percent above 1970, but close to that of the early 1960's when the cut averaged around 19.4 billion board feet.

Production was up in most of the western lumber producing regions in 1971. Trade association data indicate that the cut in the western pine region—the region extending from the summits of the Cascade and California coastal ranges to the Great Plains, and from Canada to Mexico—was about 9 percent above the 9.2 billion board feet produced in 1970. Production in the Douglas-fir region of western Oregon and western Washington rose 10 percent from the 1970 level of 7.5 billion board feet. The cut in the California redwood region however showed a small drop.

Lumber production in the South shows 12 percent rise

Lumber production in the South in 1971 is estimated at 11.8 billion board feet (table 19, fig. 12). This was 12 percent above 1970 and 27 percent higher than in 1960.

Half of the national increase in softwood lumber cut in 1971 came from the forests in

³ The West includes 11 western States, South Dakota, Alaska, and Hawaii. The South consists of the 12 most southern States, including Virginia. The North includes the remaining 24 States.

the South. As a result, production in this section was 8.4 billion board feet—some 22 percent higher than in 1970 and about 45 percent above 1961 when output was at a post World War II low. The rise after 1961 was largely attributable to a favorable timber supply situation—i.e., the net annual growth of softwood sawtimber has been substantially in excess of removals.

Hardwood lumber production in the South in 1971 was 3.4 billion board feet—6 percent under 1970 and the low in a trend that has been generally downward since the mid-1960's.

This declining trend may continue in the years ahead unless management is intensified and trends in land clearing reversed. The latest available data (1970) on inventories, net annual growth, and removals show that the hardwood sawtimber situation is deteriorating in many areas in the South. In the West Gulf region,⁴ for example, hardwood sawtimber removals (2.4 billion board feet) were 56 percent greater than growth (1.5 billion board feet). In the Central Gulf⁵ region, growth and removals were approximately in balance. The South Atlantic⁶ and the East Gulf⁷ were the only regions in the South in which hardwood sawtimber growth was in excess of cut.

Forest land clearing has been a major cause of the decline in the hardwood resource in the South. A recent study showed that more than one fifth of the commercial forest land in the delta region of Mississippi had been cleared over a 10-year period. This rate of clearing was nearly four times that of earlier decades. There have also been withdrawals of forest lands for the expansion of cities and for highways, parks, reservoirs, and other similar uses.

Lumber production in the North continues downward trend

Based on fragmentary data, lumber production in the North in 1971 is estimated at 3.9 billion board feet (table 19, fig. 12). This was 13 percent under the 1970 cut of 4.5 billion board feet but about the same as production in the early 1960's. There was a small decrease

⁴ The West Gulf region includes Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

⁵ The Central Gulf region includes Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

⁶ The South Atlantic region includes North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

⁷ The East Gulf region includes Florida and Georgia.

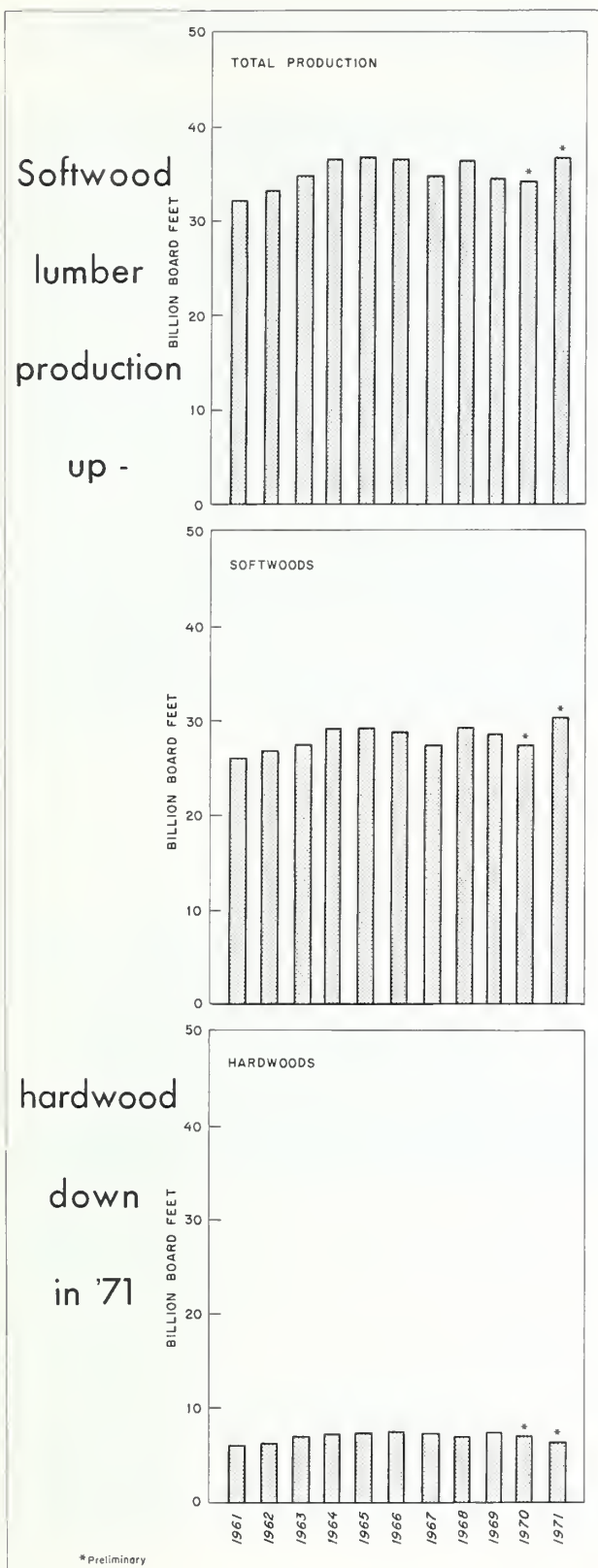


FIGURE 11.

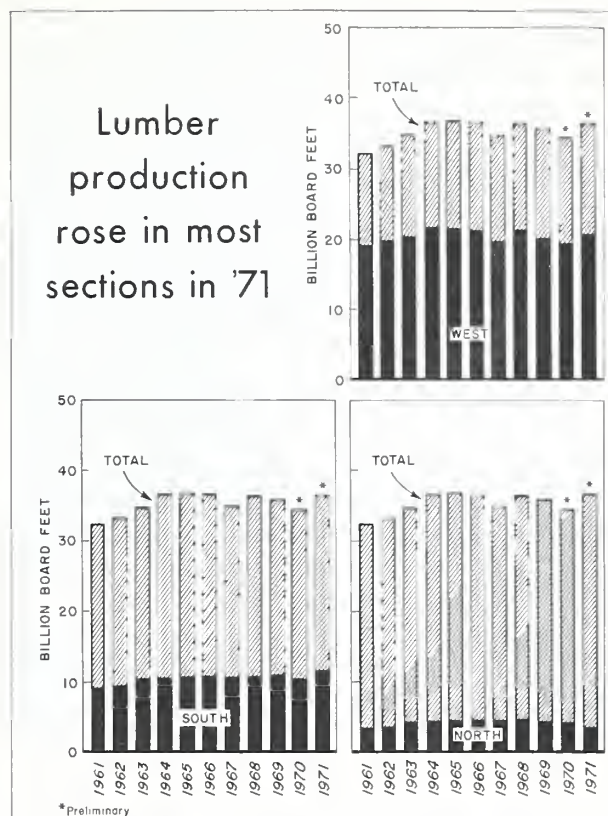


FIGURE 12.

in softwood production. Most of the decline was in hardwoods.

The most recent data show that the hardwood sawtimber resource in the North can support a substantial increase in cutting. For example, the sawtimber inventory—252 billion board feet in 1970—was 14 percent above the 1963 inventory and 34 percent greater than in 1953. The net annual growth of hardwood sawtimber in 1970 was estimated at 10.1 billion board feet—47 percent more than removals of 6.9 billion board feet.

Softwood lumber prices rising

Between December 1970 and August 1971, the wholesale price index of softwood lumber rose 38 percent. Increases were somewhat greater for dimension construction grades used as framing material in housing. In the fall there was some decline in prices (table 20) but prices began to rise again in December.

The rise in the first half of 1971 was apparently in response to a surge in demand resulting from the rise in housing starts. The rise in late 1971 and early 1972 presumably reflected widespread expectations of further

increases in demand and the desire of building material dealers to build up inventories.

At the beginning of 1971 there was excess productive capacity in the softwood lumber industry in the U.S. and in British Columbia because many mills were shut down or operating on reduced schedules as a result of the relatively low level of demand and prices. There was also available softwood sawtimber growth in the South. The rise in prices in 1971 did induce considerable increases in production but additional output in 1972 is likely to be limited without further substantial price increases.

The relative wholesale price index⁸ for softwood lumber at the end of 1971 was materially above the average of the 1950's and most of the 1960's (table 21, fig. 13). There were also large increases relative to the prices of most competing materials, such as particleboard, insulating board, container board, steel, and structural clay products.

⁸ The relative wholesale price index measures the change in prices relative to all other commodities. It is calculated by dividing the actual wholesale price index (1967=100) by the wholesale price index of all commodities.

Hardwood lumber prices also moving up

The wholesale price indexes for the species and grades of hardwood lumber reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics increased in 1971, although more slowly than for softwood lumber (table 20, fig. 14). In the period from December 1970 through December 1971, for example, the index for all hardwood rose by 8 percent, less than a quarter of the increase for softwoods.

Most of the increase in prices was for southern species—the section where hardwood sawtimber removals have been in excess of growth in most areas. There was relatively little change in the price of most northern species—the section where growth is substantially above removals.

The wholesale price index for hardwood lumber at the end of 1971 (117.3; 1967=100) was considerably above that of the 1950's and early 1960's when the index generally fluctuated between 80 and 90. The relative wholesale price index, however, was close to the levels in these years (table 21).

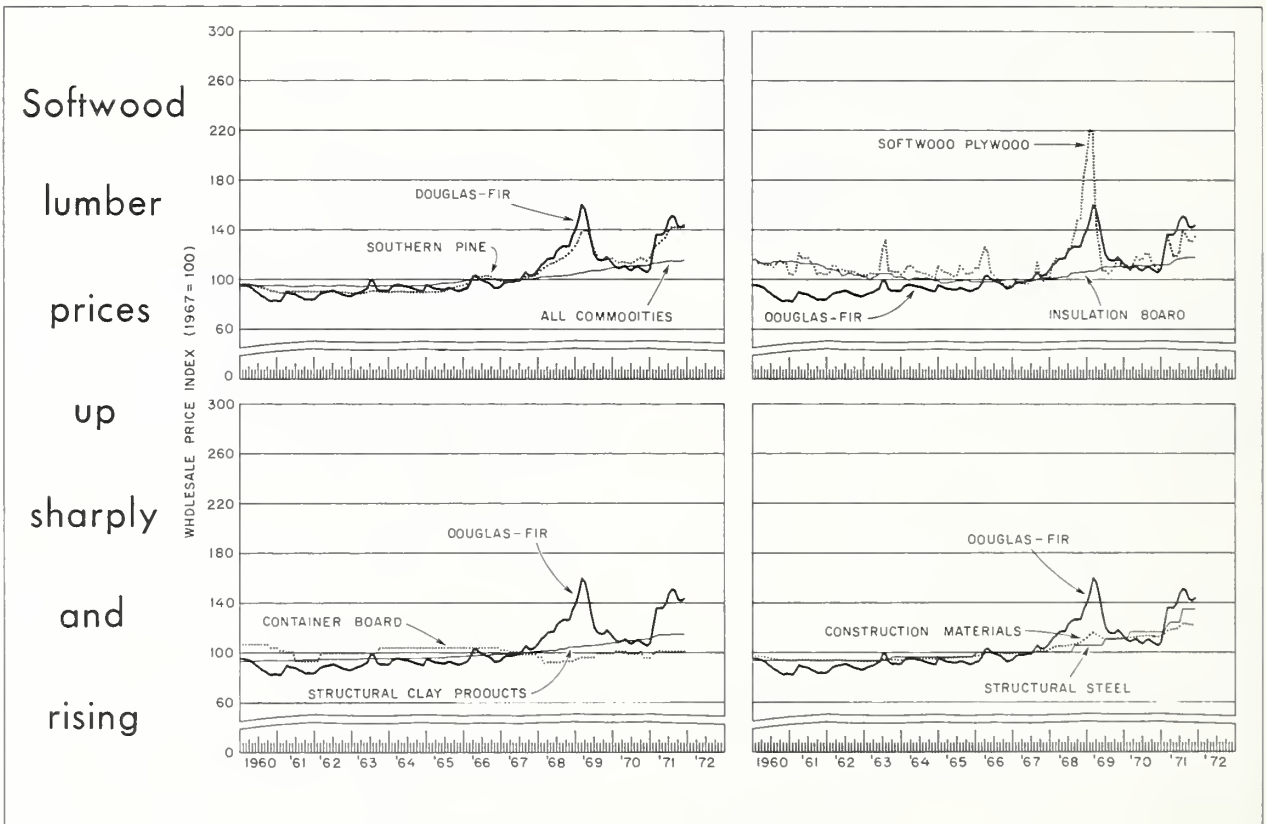


FIGURE 13.

Lumber prices have been rising by 1.7 percent per year since 1800

Future upward shifts in prices of both softwood and hardwood lumber relative to the prices of all commodities and most competing materials would be consistent with the long historical trend (table 22, fig. 15). Since 1800, for example, the relative wholesale price index of lumber has increased 18 times, rising at an average annual rate of 1.7 percent. Although there were periods of a decade or two, such as the 1950-67 period, when there was little change in price relative to the general wholesale price level, the longrun trend has shown a fairly consistent upward movement.

Even in times when there was little change in lumber prices relative to the general price level, there may have been changes relative to competing materials (table 21). In the 1950-71 period, for example, the wholesale price index of softwood lumber relative to that of softwood plywood rose at an annual rate of 2.8 percent.⁹ In 1971, of course, there were

⁹ This was calculated by dividing the relative wholesale price index of softwood lumber by the relative wholesale price index of softwood plywood.

substantial increases in softwood lumber prices relative to other panel products, such as hardboard and particle board, and to most competing materials.

The causes of the historical increase in the price of lumber relative to the general price level presumably include decreased accessibility of timber stands, increasing competition for available timber, and declines in timber quality. In addition, technological progress in the lumber industry may have been slower than in most other industries.

Imports of lumber up sharply—exports down

Imports of lumber in 1971 were about 7.6 billion board feet (table 23, fig. 16). This was 24 percent above 1970 and nearly double the level of a decade ago.

In contrast to imports, lumber exports dropped 15 percent in 1971 to 1.1 billion board feet (table 24, fig. 16). Although much below 1970, this volume was above the general level of the 1950's and early 1960's when exports were generally averaging around 800 or 900 million board feet a year.

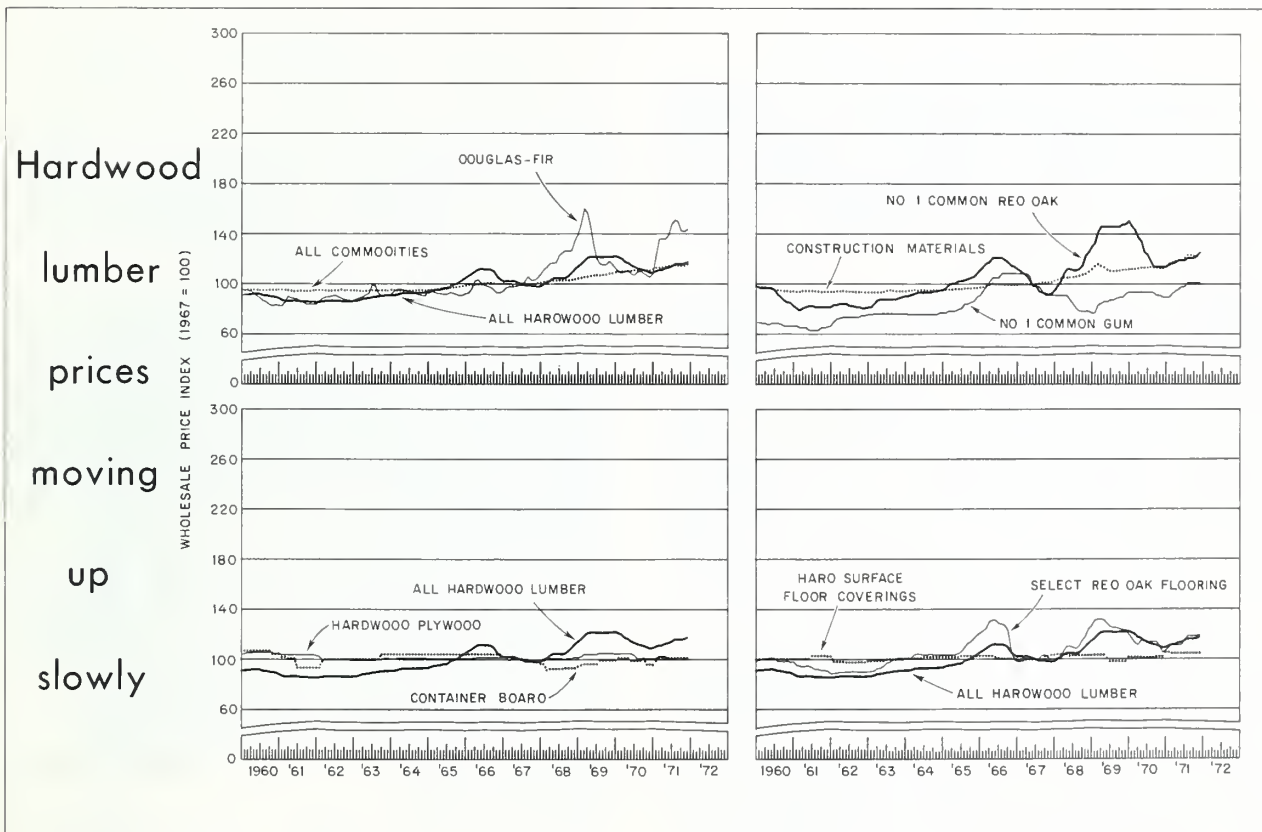


FIGURE 14.

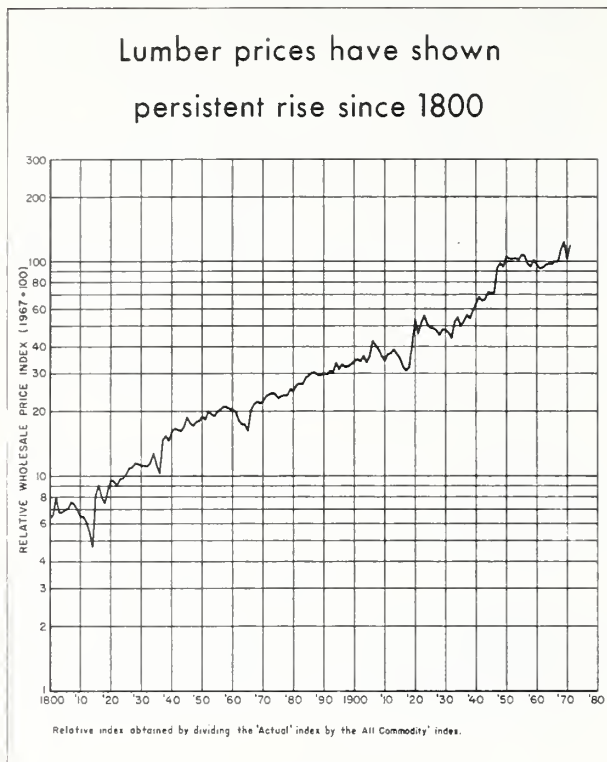


FIGURE 15.

Net lumber imports in 1971 are estimated at 6.5 billion board feet—some 26 percent above the previous high of 5.2 billion feet attained in 1969. Net imports in 1971 composed about 15 percent of apparent lumber consumption—also the highest level ever attained.

Softwood lumber imports in 1971 are estimated at 7.2 billion board feet—25 percent above 1970 and almost double the volume in 1960. The large increase in 1971 was a response by the lumber industry in British Columbia to the rise in softwood lumber prices. The British Columbia industry had a substantial amount of unused capacity at the beginning of 1971. However, reports from the Province indicate that this capacity was being utilized by the end of the year. Thus, it is unlikely that further price increases will result in another large rise in imports in 1972.

In the longer run, the available information indicates that British Columbia has the timber base and the capability to materially expand lumber production. Over the next decade, this could amount to as much as 4 billion board feet, particularly if prices remain close to early 1972 levels. Output of lumber in British Columbia in 1970 and the late 1960's averaged a little under 8 billion board feet a year (table 25).

Softwood lumber exports in 1971 were about

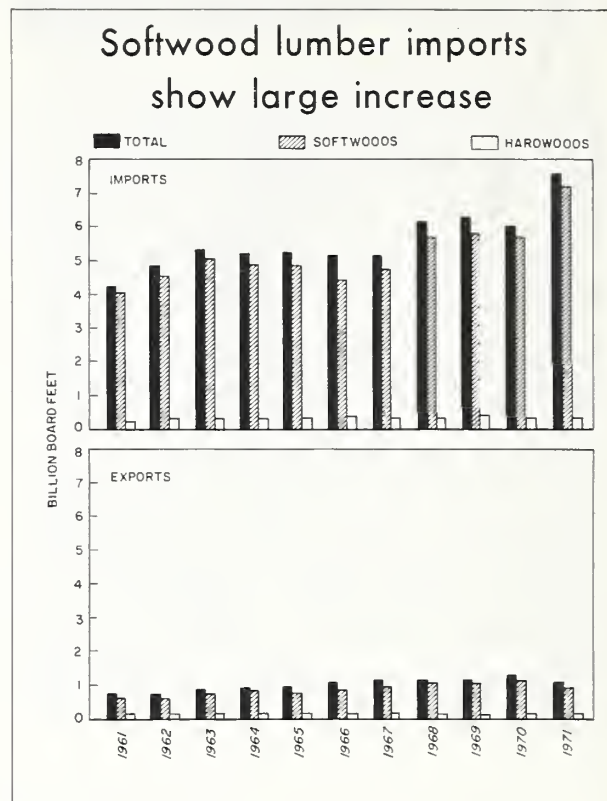


FIGURE 16.

0.9 billion board feet—close to the level prevailing through most of the 1950's and 1960's, but some 19 percent under 1970. The drop in 1971 was apparently a response to the rise in prices in the U.S. and lower demand in major importing areas.

Net softwood lumber imports in 1971 were 6.3 billion board feet—a volume some 37 percent above 1970 and more than twice the volume in 1960. These imports composed about 17 percent of softwood lumber consumption. This was the highest ever attained and a major change from the situation in the 1950's when such imports were generally less than 10 percent of total use.

Hardwood lumber imports in 1971 were 0.4 billion board feet—somewhat above 1970 but close to the average level of the last decade. Exports of hardwood lumber in 1971 amounted to 0.2 billion board feet—a volume that was also close to the average of recent years.

Lumber consumption grows by 10 percent in '71

Total apparent lumber consumption, i.e., production plus imports minus exports, in 1971 was 43.1 billion board feet (table 18, fig.

17). This was 10 percent higher than in 1970 and close to the all time peaks attained in the early 1900's.

Softwoods accounted for all of the increase. Total use of softwood lumber amounted to 36.6 billion board feet—over 4 billion feet more than in 1970.

In contrast to softwoods, hardwood lumber consumption in 1971 dropped by about 11 percent to a level of 6.5 billion board feet. This decline apparently reflected the economic situation in the furniture, pallet, and railroad industries, the chief markets for hardwood lumber.

Despite the large rise, total lumber consumption in 1971 was only about 5 percent above the levels attained in the 1950's and 1960's (table 18, fig. 18). In contrast, consumption of softwood plywood, hardwood plywood, particleboard, and container board showed large increases during this period.

The widely divergent trends in use of these competing materials reflect basic changes in construction practices, manufacturing methods, and consumer tastes.

One of the important factors in holding down

lumber consumption was the rapid rise in the number of multifamily dwelling units constructed (fig. 1). Average lumber use in these units in 1970 was 3,700 board feet—about 34 percent of the average of 10,840 board feet used in one- and two-family units. The rapid increase in the manufacture of mobile homes (table 1)—where lumber use per unit averages 1,680 board feet—was another factor. Growth in the number of houses built on concrete slab foundations, in which girders, sills, and floor joists are eliminated, also contributed.

Substitution of other materials for lumber, particularly plywood and other wood-panel products, was also of major importance in holding down consumption, especially in the 1950's and early 1960's. The most recent data on lumber use per unit suggest that much of the feasible displacement of lumber by plywood in sheathing and subflooring has already taken place. For example, in 1968 average lumber use per unit in FHA-inspected, single-family, detached houses for sheathing and subflooring—the house components in which the substitution of panel products is most likely—was 465

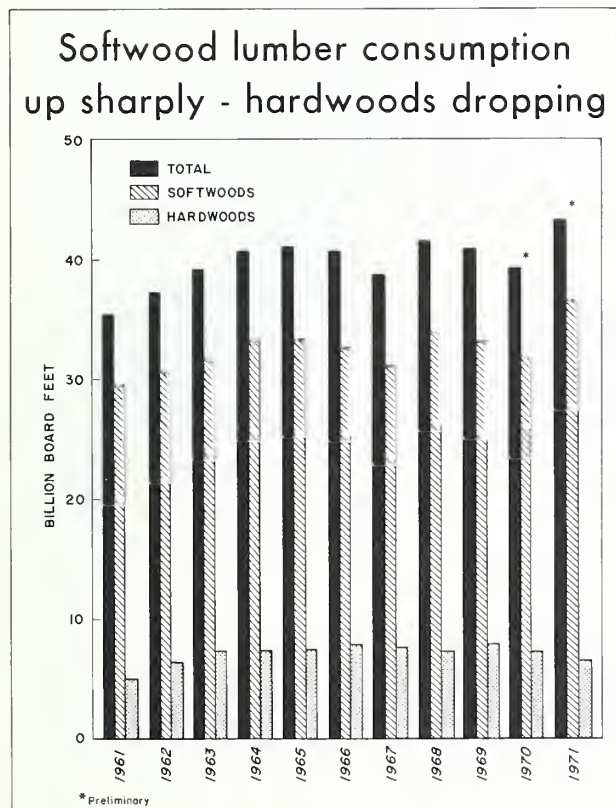


FIGURE 17.

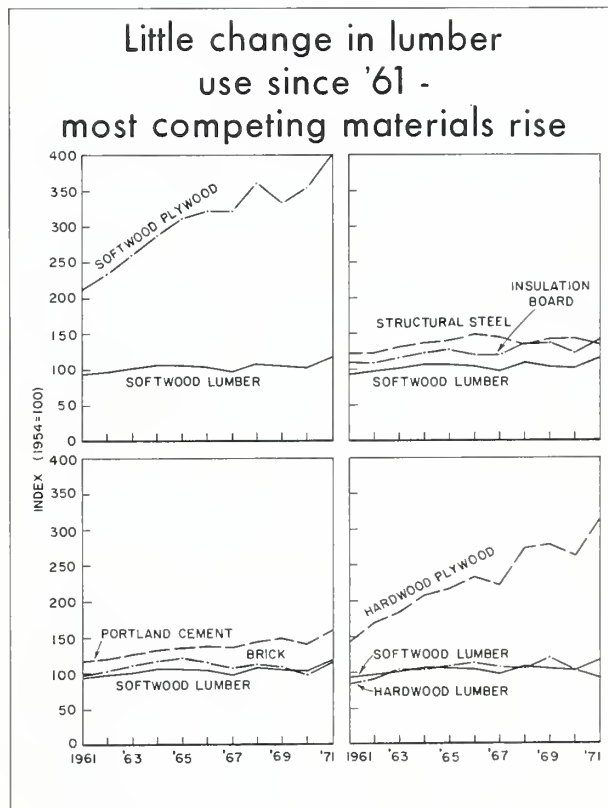


FIGURE 18.

and 510 board feet respectively. Plywood use in these components averaged 1,707 square feet and 1,379 square feet (3/8-inch basis) per unit.

Lumber appears to be in good competitive position for use in other house components such as framing, which composes over two-thirds of average unit lumber use in single-family houses. Thus, the high level of housing

starts and the increases in other types of construction, manufacturing, and shipping anticipated in the years ahead point to rising demands for lumber unless price increases bring about the extensive substitution of other materials, and/or technological and institutional changes reduce the use of lumber in other ways.

PULPWOOD PRODUCTION, PRICES, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION

Pulpwood production rises 2 percent in 1971

Data published by the American Paper Institute (1, 2) show that wood pulp output rose nearly 4 percent in 1971. On the basis of this data, related data on pulpwood inventories and receipts published by the American Pulpwood Association (5), and pulpwood imports and exports, pulpwood production in 1971 is estimated at 71.9 million cords. This volume was 2 percent above 1970 and 79 percent higher than in 1961 (table 27, fig. 19).

Production of softwood roundwood¹⁰ in 1971 was estimated at 36.7 million cords—about the

¹⁰ Estimates of round pulpwood production are based in large part on reported receipts at pulp mills. Because an increasing volume of roundwood is being used to produce chips at locations away from mills, the recent data on roundwood production understate the actual volume of roundwood being used for pulping.

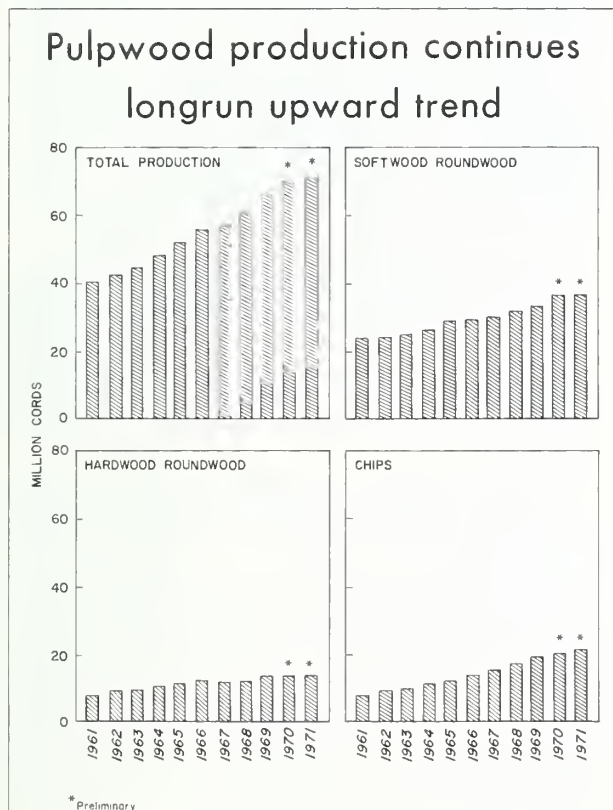


FIGURE 19.

same as cut in 1970 but 53 percent above that of a decade ago. Production of southern pine roundwood, the most important softwood species, reached 26.5 million cords, 3 percent higher than in 1970. The output of most of the other important softwood species was also up.

Hardwood roundwood production amounted to an estimated 13.7 million cords in 1971—1 percent above output in 1970 and 69 percent higher than that of 1961. Soft-textured species, such as the gum, aspen, yellow-poplar, and cottonwoods, accounted for most of the hardwood cut. But the use of hardwoods such as oak has been rising rapidly, and these species now account for about half of the hardwood production in some areas in the East.

Production of chips used in pulping was estimated at 21.5 million cords in 1971—some 6 percent above 1970. This rise was a continuation of the upward trend of recent decades. During the past 10 years, for example, chip production grew by over 10 percent a year. Most of the additional chips were produced from slabs, edgings, veneer cores, and other coarse residues of sawmills, veneer mills, and other wood-using plants. However, in the past few years a growing proportion of the chips received by pulp mills, especially in the South, have been produced from roundwood at chipping installations located near timber supplies.

In addition to the growth in the use of coarse materials there have been significant increases in the use of sawdust and other fine wood materials in pulping in recent years. The available data indicate that there are still large volumes of such residues at primary manufacturing plants.

Pulpwood production in the South up 6 percent

The association data on pulpwood receipts indicate that pulpwood production in the South in 1971 was 44.6 million cords—6 percent above 1970 (table 28, fig. 20). This increase was a continuation of the rapidly rising trend of recent decades. For example, production increased 1.7 times in the 1960–69 decade—growing from 23.6 to 40.9 million cords. There was a near doubling in the 1950–59 decade.

Growth in pulpwood production in the South has occurred in all the twelve Southern States. In recent years, however, the largest increases

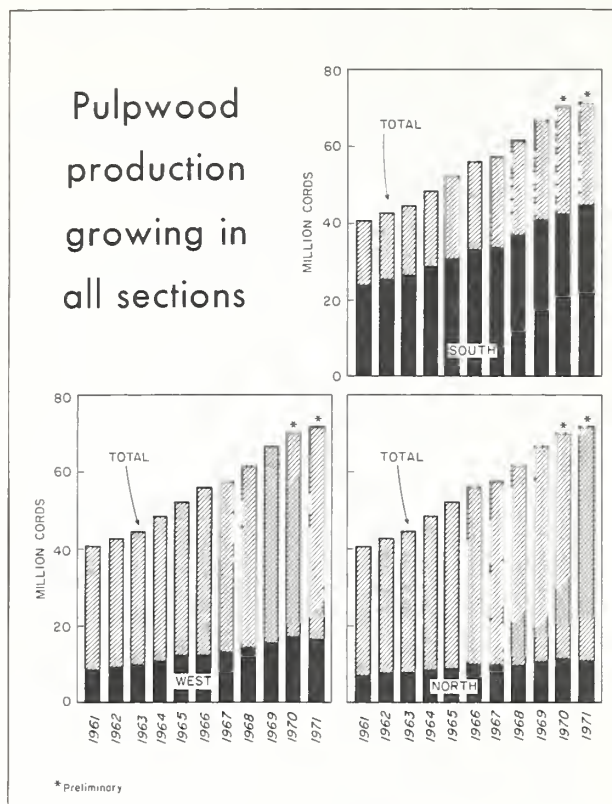


FIGURE 20.

have been in Georgia and Alabama, and these two States now account for about a third of the pulpwood produced in the section.

There has been rapid growth in production of both softwood and hardwood roundwood in the South. However, hardwood roundwood output has been growing the fastest, rising from 4.4 million cords in 1961 to 8.1 million cords in 1971—an annual rate of increase of 6.0 percent. Softwood roundwood production in this period grew at a rate of 4.9 percent and rose from 16.5 million to 26.5 million cords.

Chip production in the South climbed from 3.3 million cords in 1961 to 10.1 million cords in 1971 with an annual rate of increase of almost 12 percent.

Pulpwood production drops in the West

Receipts of domestically produced pulpwood in the West, chiefly in the Pacific Coast States, fell an estimated 8 percent in 1971 (5). These data, along with the data on pulpwood exports, indicate that pulpwood production in this section amounted to about 16.3 million cords, 4 percent below 1970 (table 28, fig. 20). Chips

from plant byproducts accounted for about 60 percent of the total output.

Most of the pulpwood, roundwood and chips, produced is softwood. However, production of hardwood roundwood, chiefly alder, amounted to about 550 thousand cords in 1971.

Pulpwood production in the North also down

Receipts of domestically produced wood in the North in 1971 indicate that production was 11.0 million cords—4 percent below 1970 (table 28, fig. 20). Hardwoods accounted for about three-fifths of the receipts in 1970, the latest year for which species data are available. Aspen was the most important hardwood species but a growing part of the cut has been composed of the dense hardwoods, such as birch, maple, beech, and oak.

Most of the pulpwood produced in the North is roundwood. However, the use of chipped residues has increased from less than 100 thousand cords in the early 1950's to a 1971 level of over 1.7 million cords.

Projections show upward trend in pulpwood production continuing

Current and projected trends in population, economic activity, and exports of pulpwood, wood pulp, and paper and board indicate the likelihood of rapid growth in pulpwood production. Recent Forest Service projections, for example, show that demands on domestic forests may rise by about half by 1980.

The available data on timber resources suggest that enough raw material could be made available to meet most of this prospective increase in demand. In the South, for example, in 1970 net annual growth in the relatively young forests characteristic of this section exceeded removals by an estimated 27 million cords.

In the North, net annual growth, mainly hardwoods, exceeds removals by an estimated 39 million cords. Additional supplies could be obtained from Canada.

In addition to the supplies of roundwood there are about 12 million cords of plant residues, plus additional volumes that could be diverted from fuel use. There is another 20 million cords of logging residues including sizable volumes of softwood residues in the West. There are also large volumes of cull and rotten trees standing in the forests that are not suitable for the manufacture of most products but which are satisfactory for pulping.

Pulpwood prices continue slowly rising trend

The available data indicate a slow rise in pulpwood prices for most species and in most areas in 1971 (table 29, fig. 21). This is a continuation of a trend that has been generally upward since the early 1960's. For example, between 1962 and 1971 the price of southern pine pulpwood in Louisiana moved up from \$14.50 a cord to \$17.60 f.o.b. car—a rise of 21 percent. In this same period, the price of aspen delivered at mills in Wisconsin rose from \$12.75 a cord to \$16.00—an increase of 25 percent.

Pulpwood prices vary considerably among species and regions as illustrated in the tabulation below. In general, the prices are highest for softwoods, especially the long-fibered northern species such as spruce and balsam fir.

Pulpwood stumpage prices for most species have followed the trend in pulpwood prices and have shown a small rise since the early 1960's (table 30). In Louisiana, for example, southern pine pulpwood stumpage increased from around \$4.25 a cord in the early 1960's to about \$4.75 in 1971. Hardwood stumpage prices rose from about \$1.55 a cord to \$1.90.

The increases for pulpwood and pulpwood stumpage largely reflect inflation. Measured in constant 1967 dollars, there has been little change in prices in the last decade or so (tables 29 and 30). This stability partly reflects progress in pulpwood production technology, some shifts in costs of pulp mills, and greater utilization of residues of other wood-using plants and less desirable hardwood species.

Pulpwood imports increase in 1971—exports decline

Imports of pulpwood in 1971 were 1.2 million cords—about 9 percent above 1970 (table

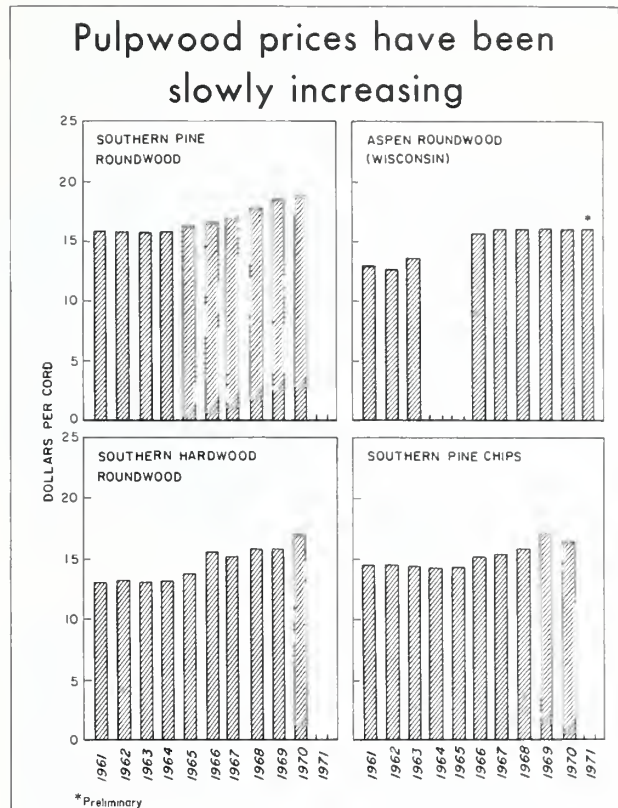


FIGURE 21.

27). The increase in 1971 was composed of chips from British Columbia. Roundwood imports showed a substantial decline.

In the past two decades there has not been a well-defined upward or downward trend in pulpwood imports. There has, however, been considerable fluctuation, with volumes ranging from 1.0 to 2.5 million cords. Most pulpwood imports have come from Canada, but 176 thousand cords originated in the Bahamas in 1971.

Species	State	Price per rough cord
Southern pine	Louisiana (12)	¹ \$17.50 - \$17.95
Southern hardwood	do	¹ 17.50 - 17.65
Aspen	Minnesota (14)	¹ 11.00 - 14.00
Balsam fir	do	17.00 - 21.00
Spruce	do	25.00 - 27.00
Spruce and fir	New Hampshire (northern) (18)	² 21.75 - 26.00
Hardwood	do	² 18.00 - 22.50
Aspen	Wisconsin (63)	² 13.00 - 19.00
Balsam fir	do	² 20.50 - 24.50
Spruce	do	² 27.00 - 30.00
Douglas-fir	Oregon (District 4)* (21)	25.00 - 35.00
Alder	Washington (western) (60)	² 14.00

¹ F.o.b. car.

² Delivered at mill.

*Oregon District 4 consists roughly of Lane, Benton, and Linn Counties.

Item	Imports						Exports					
	Total		Canada		Other		Total		Canada		Other ¹	
	Thou- sand sand	Thou- sand cords ²	Thou- sand tons	Thou- sand cords ²	Thou- sand tons	Thou- sand cords ²	Thou- sand tons	Thou- sand cords ²	Thou- sand tons	Thou- sand cords ²	Thou- sand tons	Thou- sand cords ²
Paper: ³												
Newsprint	6,635	8,427	6,320	8,027	315	400	144	182	1	1	143	181
Other	382	512	285	382	97	131	390	523	93	124	298	399
Total	7,017	8,939	6,605	8,408	412	530	534	705	94	126	440	580
Paperboard ^{3,4}	19	23	11	13	8	10	2,105	2,568	125	152	1,980	2,416
Construction paper and board	201	128	72	50	129	78	59	45	35	24	24	21
Total, all grades paper and board ³ ..	7,238	9,090	6,688	8,472	550	618	2,698	3,319	253	302	2,445	3,017
Wood pulp	3,518	5,870	3,370	5,591	148	279	3,095	5,603	66	113	3,030	5,490

¹ Most wood pulp and paper and board exports go to western Europe and Japan.

² The pulpwood equivalent of the items traded.

³ Excludes paper and board products.

⁴ Includes wet machine board.

Exports of pulpwood in 1971 were 1.5 million cords—about 16 percent below 1970. The decline was apparently caused by the labor-management dispute which closed Pacific Coast docks during the third quarter of 1970. Although exports declined in 1971 they were still some 8 times the volume shipped a decade ago. The growth in exports has consisted of chips going to Japan. This trade began in 1965. Since then chip handling facilities have been installed at several places along the Pacific Coast where there are large quantities of chippable wood residues at sawmills and other primary wood processing plants.

Trade in paper and board up— down for wood pulp in 1971

In addition to pulpwood in round or chip form the United States carries on extensive trade in wood pulp, paper, and board. The extent of this trade in 1970 is shown in the tabulation below.

In 1971 paper and board imports rose by about 5 percent and exports by 11 percent above the levels shown in the tabulation above. In contrast wood pulp imports were about the same and exports declined 30 percent.

The pulpwood equivalent of the imports of paper, board, and wood pulp amounted to about 15.9 million cords in 1971 (table 27). This is 5 percent above 1970 and 38 percent more than the volume imported 10 years ago.

The pulpwood equivalent of the exports of pulp, paper, and board in 1971 is 8.1 million cords—11 percent less than in 1970 but 2.2 times those in 1961. Most of the decline in exports in 1971 was in shipments to western Europe.

In recent years the pulpwood equivalent of net imports of wood pulp, paper, and board has been dropping rapidly in response to the rapid growth in exports. Nonetheless net imports of 7.8 million cords in 1971 still accounted for about 10 percent of all pulpwood consumed in the country.

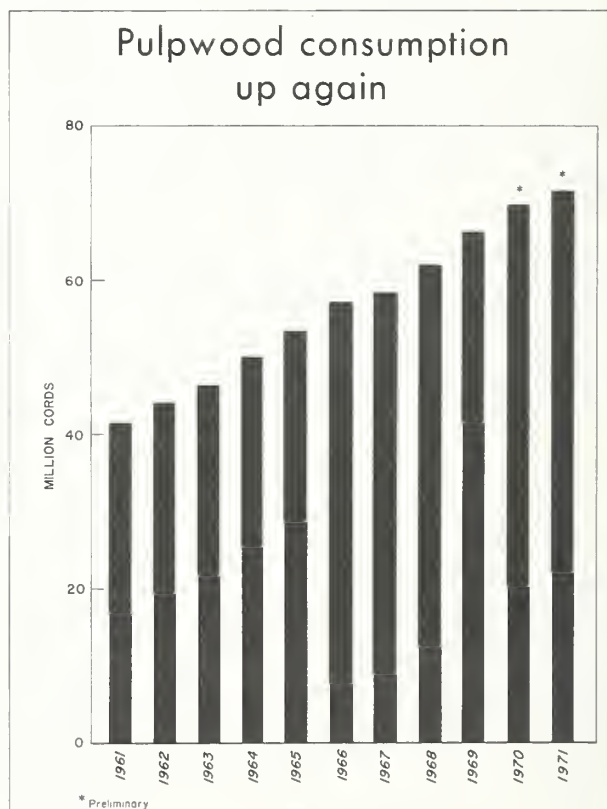


FIGURE 22.

By far the largest part of U.S. imports of wood pulp, paper, and board are from Canada. Most exports move to Western Europe and the Far East, mainly Japan. Studies of these and other regions of the World indicate the likelihood of substantial increases in demand for wood pulp, paper, and board. These studies also show that wood supplies in Western Europe (25) and Japan (6) are not large enough to meet prospective demands. Thus, these areas must depend on sources of supply such as Canada, the U.S.S.R., and the U.S.

Although exports of pulp products are likely to increase further, imports too, especially newsprint and wood pulp, are expected to rise materially. As a result, the United States will remain a net pulp and paper importer for some time to come, although the volume is likely to continue the downward trend of recent years.

Pulpwood consumption in U.S. mills up 3 percent in 1971—a new record at 71.6 million cords

Pulpwood consumption in U.S. mills in 1971 is estimated at 71.6 million cords (table 27, fig. 22). This is a record figure exceeding 1970 consumption by 3 percent and that of 1961 by 73 percent.

In all about 79.4 million cords of pulpwood was required to meet U.S. demands for paper, board, and pulp products in 1971. Wood requirements for exports amounted to an additional 9.6 million cords. Total demand was thus 89.0 million cords. This is equivalent to 6.9 billion cubic feet—a volume equal to nearly two-fifths of the total net annual growth on U.S. forests.

PLYWOOD AND VENEER LOG PRODUCTION, PRICES, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION

Softwood plywood production up sharply in 1971—hardwood output shows smaller increase

Softwood plywood in 1970 was 16.4 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis)—some 1.9 times output in 1961 and 16 percent above 1970. (table 31, fig. 23).

Softwood plywood production has been concentrated in the West—chiefly in Oregon. But output has been rising rapidly in the South since 1963, the year when the first plywood plant began operation in that section. In 1971 production in the South reached an estimated 4.0 billion square feet—about 25 percent of the total U.S. output.

Hardwood plywood production in 1971 is estimated at 1.9 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis)—10 percent above 1970 and close to the

2.1 billion square feet produced in 1966—the peak production year (table 31, fig. 23). Production in 1971 was substantially above the early 1960's when output was around 1.2 billion square feet a year.

Softwood plywood prices rising

The wholesale price index of softwood plywood began rising early in 1971 and after some fluctuation reached 138.7 (1967=100) in August, some 28 percent above the level at the end of 1970. There was some decline in the fall but in December prices again started rising and the trend was continuing in early 1972.

The sharp rise in prices in 1971 reflected the increase in demand resulting from the surge in residential construction. Prospective increases in economic activity in construction and manufacturing in 1972 and continued tightening of the softwood timber supply-demand situation will presumably lead to further upward pressure on prices in the months ahead.

Although prices increased in 1971 the relative wholesale price index (116.2 in December 1971) was far below 1950 when it stood at 180.9 (1967=100) (table 21). As illustrated in figure 24, softwood plywood prices also fell relative to softwood lumber prices during these years. Part of the very fast rise in the use of softwood plywood, including the rapid displacement of softwood lumber in sheathing and subflooring in residential construction in the 1950's and early 1960's, can be attributed to this decline.

Little change in hardwood plywood prices

The wholesale price index of domestically produced hardwood plywood in December 1971 was 99.7 (1967=100) (table 20, fig. 24). This price level has been maintained with little change since the early 1950's. There was, however, a large drop in relative prices with the relative index falling from around 118.0 in the early 1950's to 86.4 at the end of 1971. There also was a sharp fall in imported hardwood plywood prices, in both current and constant dollars, with the average value of im-

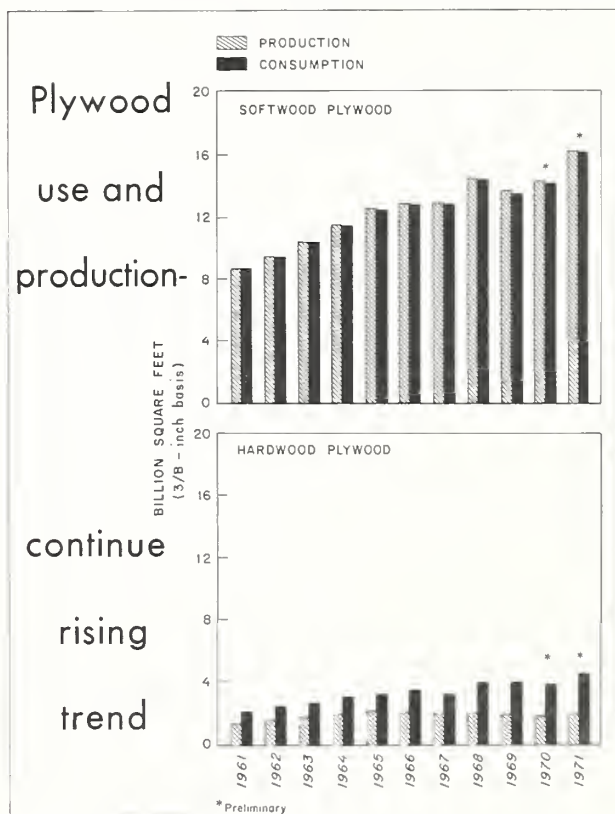


FIGURE 23.

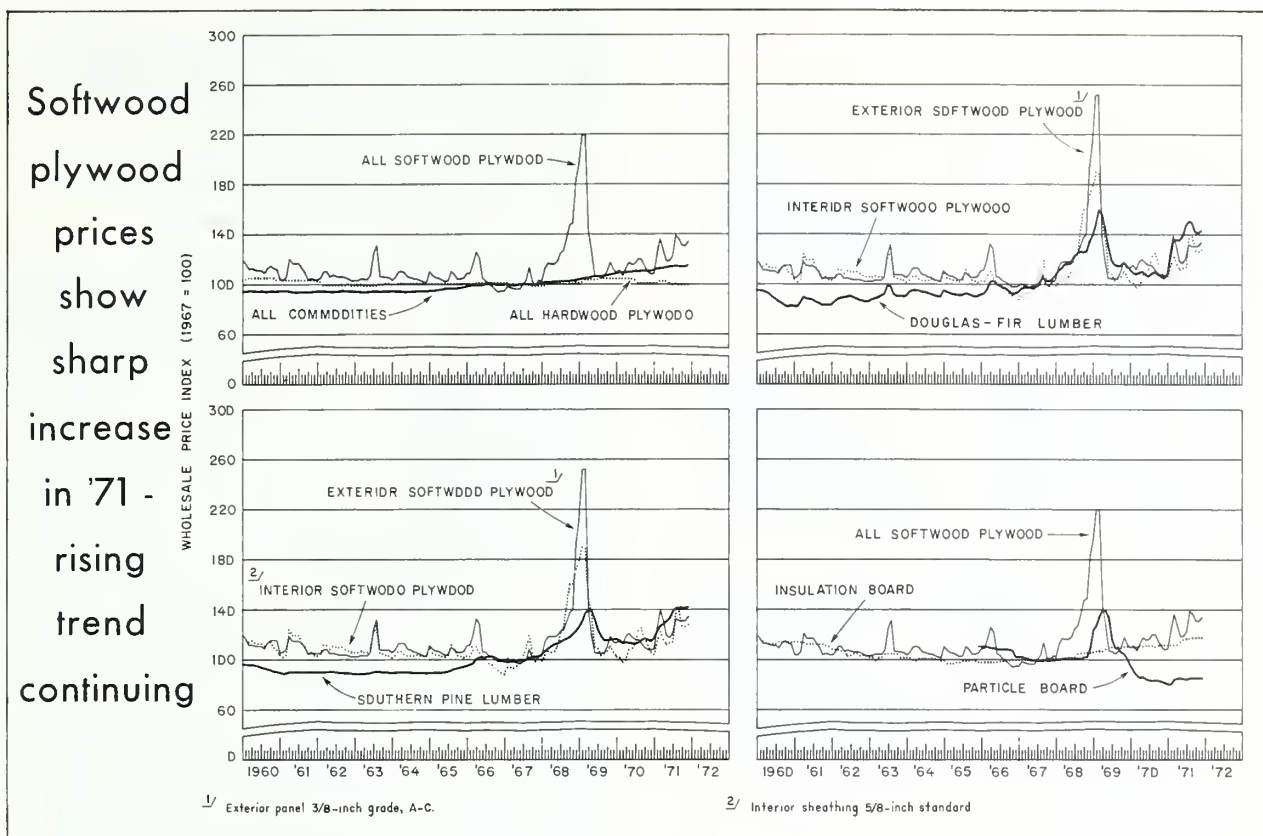


FIGURE 24.

ports dropping from \$105.30 per thousand square feet in 1950 to \$50.60 per thousand in the first 10 months of 1971 (table 32). A substantial part of this decline was caused by changes in the kinds and grades of plywood imports.

No significant imports of softwood plywood—exports also low

Imports of softwood plywood—3 million square feet (3/8-inch basis) in 1971—have never been significant (table 31). Exports estimated at 99 million square feet are also small. There has, however, been some growth in recent years.

Hardwood plywood and veneer imports show large rise in 1971

Hardwood plywood imports in 1971 were 2.5 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) (5.2 billion surface measure)—about 24 percent above 1970 (table 31). This increase was a continuation of the rapidly rising trend of the 1950's and 1960's when imports rose from

about 45 million square feet to 2.1 billion.

Most of the growth in imports in the last two decades originated in Southeast Asia. In the 1950's imports from Japan grew from 5 million square feet to over 800 million square feet (surface measure)—a volume that has been maintained with some fluctuation (table 33, fig. 25). The large additional volumes imported since the 1950's have come from the Philippines, Taiwan, and Korea. Growth in imports from Korea has been especially rapid in this period, rising from less than a million square feet in 1960 to 2.3 billion square feet in 1971 (surface measure).

In 1971 about 43 percent of the hardwood plywood imports came from Korea, 27 percent from Taiwan, and 12 percent from Japan. The Philippines supplied another 11 percent. Most of the remaining imports originated in Western Europe and Canada.

Lauan or Philippine mahogany composed over four-fifths of the hardwood plywood imports in 1971 and most of the added imports since 1950 have been of this species. Birch plywood, chiefly from Finland, Japan, and Canada, accounted for another 5 percent of the imports. The remaining imports, largely con-

Hardwood plywood imports rise again

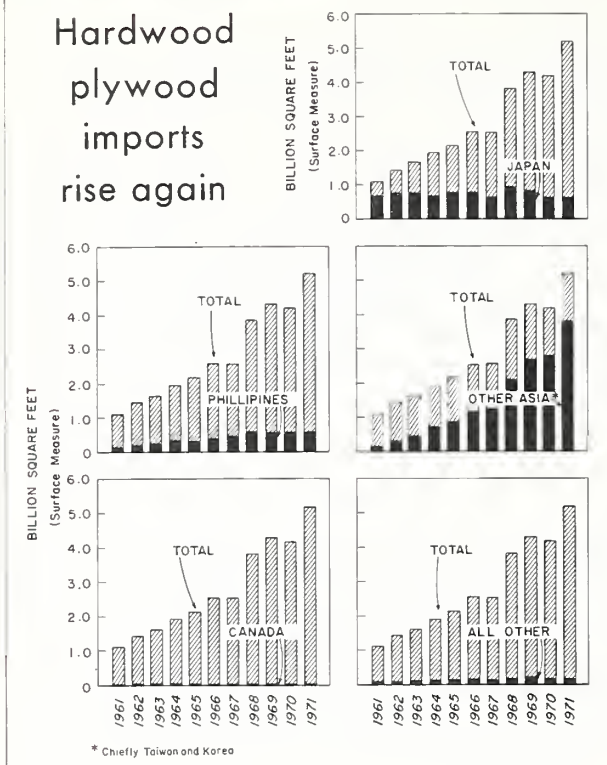


FIGURE 25.

sisted of sen, shiva, mahogany, and other tropical hardwoods.

Imports of hardwood veneer, used chiefly in the manufacture of hardwood plywood in U.S. mills, totaled 2.0 billion square feet (surface measure) in 1971 (table 35). This was 27 percent above 1970 and more than double the volume in 1961. The rise in hardwood veneer imports in 1971 was a resumption of the upward trend that began in the late 1940's when imports were averaging less than 100 million square feet a year.

Birch and maple imports from Canada composed about a third of the veneer imports in 1971 (table 34). Nearly all of the remaining volume consisted of tropical species, chiefly lauan from Southeast Asia.

Hardwood plywood and veneer exports continue at low level

Hardwood plywood exports in 1971 were 15 million square feet (3/8-inch basis) (table 31). This was substantially below 1970, but about the same as in the late 1960's.

Hardwood veneer exports in 1971 were 571 million square feet (surface measure)—1.7 times the volume shipped in 1970 and about ten times the average in the early 1960's.

Softwood plywood consumption shows 14 percent increase

Softwood plywood consumption in 1971 is estimated at 16.3 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) (table 31). This is about 16 percent more than in 1970 and the peak in a trend that rose by about 9 percent per year in the 1950's and 1960's.

The large increase in 1971 reflects the rise in housing starts, as housing was the market for over half of the softwood plywood consumed. In contrast, a large part of the rapid growth in consumption in the 1950's and early 1960's was attributable to substitution for lumber, particularly in sheathing and subflooring in residential construction and in concrete formwork. Data obtained from studies of wood use in single-family residential construction indicate that much of the potential substitution in those uses has taken place. In addition, in recent years there has been some displacement of softwood plywood by other panel products, and especially by particleboard.

All of this suggests that the high rates of increase in consumption that held in the 1950's and early 1960's are likely to slacken off in the 1970's. Total use of softwood plywood is expected to go on rising, but more in line with growth in residential and other types of construction and manufacturing.

Hardwood plywood consumption up 19 percent in 1971

Hardwood plywood consumption in 1971 is estimated at 4.5 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) (table 31). This was 19 percent higher than in 1970. It also was a resumption of the trend in the past decade when consumption rose at an average annual rate of about 7.5 percent. The rise in 1971, as was the case with production and imports, largely reflected conditions in the housing market—a major source of demand for hardwood plywood. The further rise in housing starts along with the growth in furniture manufacture—another major market—expected in 1972 indicate continued and rapid growth in 1972.

In 1971 about three fifths of the hardwood plywood and veneer consumed in the United States (as measured in cubic feet roundwood equivalent) was supplied by imports, either in the form of plywood or veneer. This was a major change from the early 1950's when im-

ports accounted for less than 5 percent of U.S. consumption. This change was apparently caused in part by a scarcity of high-quality hardwood timber of preferred species in the U.S. and the large drop in the average value of imported plywood (table 32).

Consumption of hardboard and particleboard rising

Hardboard production in 1971 was 1.7 million tons—19 percent above 1970. This rise, along with an increase in imports, indicates that consumption in 1971 will be significantly above 1970. The growth in use in 1971 was a continuation of a trend that has been increasing fairly steadily. For example, in the 1960–70 period consumption rose from 0.8 million tons to 1.6 million tons (table 26).

In the late 1950's and through the 1960's particleboard production and consumption showed even more rapid growth with total use rising from around 250 million square feet (3/4-inch basis) in 1958 to 1.8 billion square feet in 1970 (table 26). The available information indicates that production and consumption continued this rapidly rising trend in 1971.

Hardboard is used in construction for siding, paneling, and for miscellaneous purposes such as gable ends, concrete forms, decking, and underlayment. It is also used in manufacturing, mostly in the furniture industry. About 34 percent of the particleboard produced in 1970 was underlayment-grade—chiefly used in residential construction. The balance was industrial board used in manufacturing.

Prospective growth in the major markets suggests the likelihood of further and substantial increases in demand for both hardboard and particleboard in 1972.

The wholesale price index for hardboard has not shown much change since the late 1950's (table 20), fluctuating around 100.0 (1967=100). Particleboard prices have also been relatively stable since 1969.

Softwood veneer log production increasing

Softwood veneer (peeler) log production in 1971 is estimated at about 6.2 billion board feet (table 36, fig. 26). This is 13 percent above the 1970 cut of 5.5 billion feet and 1.6 times the output in 1961.

Douglas-fir composed about two-thirds of the logs used in manufacturing of softwood plywood and veneer in 1970. An increasing variety of other softwoods is being utilized, however, including western hemlock, western pines,

Softwood veneer log production up sharply in '71

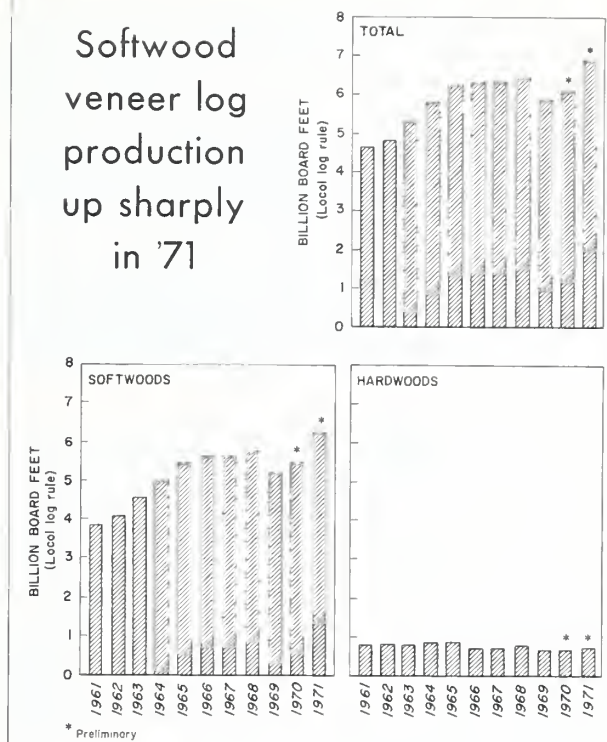


FIGURE 26.

larch, true firs, redwood, cedar, and southern pine.

The use of southern pine logs has been showing an especially rapid rise in the past few years. This has had an increasing impact on growth-cut balances in some areas in the South such as Louisiana and Arkansas. Recent resource data indicate, however, that there is still an excess of pine sawtimber growth over cut in the South. And with larger investments in research and timber management programs, supplies could be further increased.

Not much change in hardwood veneer log production

Hardwood veneer log production in 1971 is estimated at 0.7 billion board feet (table 36, fig. 26). This is somewhat above the cut in 1970 but close to the average of the 1960's.

The most recent data indicate a growing scarcity of large-sized high-quality hardwood timber species preferred for veneer and plywood in the South. The volume of hardwood timber in the larger diameter classes and for most of the preferred species has been increasing in the North.

Veneer log prices generally up

Scattered data in State forest product price reports indicate that veneer log prices in 1971 were generally above those of 1970. Veneer log prices have been rising for several years (tables 37 and 38). Between 1963 and 1970, for example, the average price of Douglas-fir peelers (veneer logs) rose by roughly 60 percent—from \$85.20 per thousand board feet to \$136.60.

The price increases have been very large for some of the preferred hardwood veneer log species. For example, the price of prime walnut logs—24 to 28 inches in diameter—in southern

Indiana rose from around \$770 per thousand board feet in 1963 to a reported \$1,900 in 1971. White oak logs in Illinois increased from about \$80 per thousand board feet in 1963 to \$238 in 1971.

There is wide variation in hardwood veneer log prices among species and different areas of the country, as illustrated in tables 37 and 38 and the tabulation below.

The highest prices are paid for the species and grade used in making the face veneers in demand for the manufacture of fine furniture, paneling, and other similar goods where appearance and durability are important. The lowest prices are paid for species commonly used for container veneer.

Species	State	Price per thousand board feet
Maple, soft	Illinois (10)	¹ \$90.00
Walnut	do	\$600.00 - 1,600.00
White oak	do	100.00 - 400.00
Bottomland hardwoods	do	² 50.00 - 80.00
Basswood	Minnesota (14)	³ 50.00 - 100.00
Douglas-fir:		
No. 1 peelers	Oregon (District 4)* (21)	150.00 - 180.00
No. 2 peelers	do	140.00 - 170.00
No. 3 peelers	do	110.00 - 120.00
Douglas-fir, grade 1	Washington (western) (60)	³ 120.00 - 129.00
Hemlock	do	³ 85.00

¹ Face veneer quality logs, f.o.b. mill.

² Container veneer quality logs, f.o.b. mill.

³ Delivered at mill.

*Oregon District 4 consists roughly of Lane, Benton, and Linn Counties.

MISCELLANEOUS TIMBER PRODUCTS PRODUCTION, PRICES, AND TRADE

No change in the total use of roundwood for miscellaneous industrial products

Production of miscellaneous industrial roundwood products, i.e., cooperage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, mine timber, and an assortment of other products, such as hewn ties, box bolts, excelsior bolts, turnery bolts, shingle bolts, charcoal wood, and farm poles, is estimated at around 450 million cubic feet in 1971 (table 2). This volume is not significantly different from the estimated average of recent years.

The relative importance of individual products is indicated in the tabulation below. These data also show trends in the production of the more important products.

Fuelwood production continues decline

Round fuelwood production in 1971 is estimated at 500 million cubic feet—somewhat under the volume produced in 1970. Fuelwood

consumption dropped sharply in the first five decades of the present century because of the substitution of oil, gas, coal, and electricity in home cooking, heating, and industrial uses. In recent years, however, substantial markets have developed in metropolitan areas for fireplace wood, and the expected increases in income, population, and residential construction indicate this market may continue to grow.

Fragmentary price information indicates generally rising trends for miscellaneous timber products

The fragmentary price information available for miscellaneous industrial timber products is illustrated in the tabulation below. Historical data of this kind indicate that prices of most miscellaneous products have been rising.

Fuelwood prices have also been rising and in some metropolitan markets are now \$75 or more per cord (delivered to the consumer).

Product	Standard unit of measure	1952	1962	1964	1967	1970
Cooperage	Million board feet	355.3	216.0	219.3	223.8	214.7
Piling	Million linear feet	41.2	41.5	38.6	49.6	28.8
Poles	Million pieces	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.7	5.4
Posts	do	306.0	168.7	136.0	136.5	97.7
Mine timbers	Million cubic feet	81.0	48.4	30.2	36.9	32.1
Other industrial products	do	235.2	157.6	265.3	203.6	198.8
All miscellaneous products	do	698.8	465.4	540.3	517.5	424.0

Product	State	Unit of measure	Price
Charcoal wood, slab hardwood	Ohio (20)	Ton	¹ \$3.50 - \$4.00
Cooperage (white oak)			
Bolts:			
Heading	Illinois (10)	Chord foot	² .50 - .90
Stave	do	do	² 1.10 - 1.30
Cooperage (white oak)			
Bolts:			
Heading	W. Virginia (61)	do	.90
Stave	do	do	1.50
Fenceposts (round):			
Cedar	Kentucky (11)	Each	¹ .50 - 1.00
Locust	do	do	¹ .65 - 1.25
Handle stock:			
Ash	Ohio (20)	Thousand board feet	¹ 110.00 - 190.00
Poles:			
Southern pine	Louisiana (12)	30-foot poles	³ 2.90 - 3.95
		50-foot poles	³ 14.00 - 23.00
		70-foot poles	³ 51.65 - 58.40
Douglas-fir	Washington (60)	60-foot poles	² 30.00
		90-foot poles	² 82.80

¹ Delivered at local points.

² F.o.b. mill.

³ F.o.b. right-of-way.

NAVAL STORES PRODUCTION, PRICES, TRADE, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS

Summary

Overall domestic production of rosin and turpentine is expected to continue to decline in 1971. This reflects sharply reduced output of steam distilled wood naval stores which more than offset slight increases from other sources. Stump harvesting costs continue to increase as stump supplies in the Southeast become increasingly scattered and woods labor becomes increasingly scarce. Rosin and turpentine prices have reached a high plateau. Some weaknesses may develop in turpentine in 1972 and in rosin in 1973 if, as expected, domestic consumption continues to decline, and particularly if production overseas increases with consequent lower export demand for U.S. naval stores. Meanwhile, U.S. rosin stocks are at a

record low. There is no buildup of stocks abroad. Turpentine stocks, however, have been treading upward here and abroad.

U.S. Production continues decline

Overall domestic production of the several types of rosin and turpentine will continue to decline in the 1971 crop year ending March 31, 1972. This will mark the sixth consecutive annual decline for rosin and the third straight reduction for turpentine (table 39, figs. 27 and 28).

U.S. production of all types of rosin in the 1971 crop year is estimated at 1.63 million drums, down nearly 2 percent from 1.66 million the previous year and about 21 percent from 2.07 million in 1965. Gum rosin production,

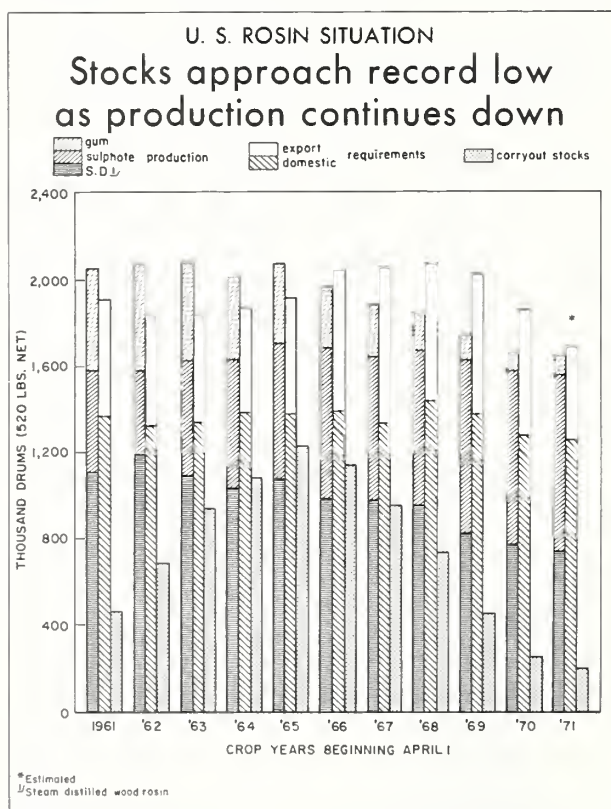


FIGURE 27.

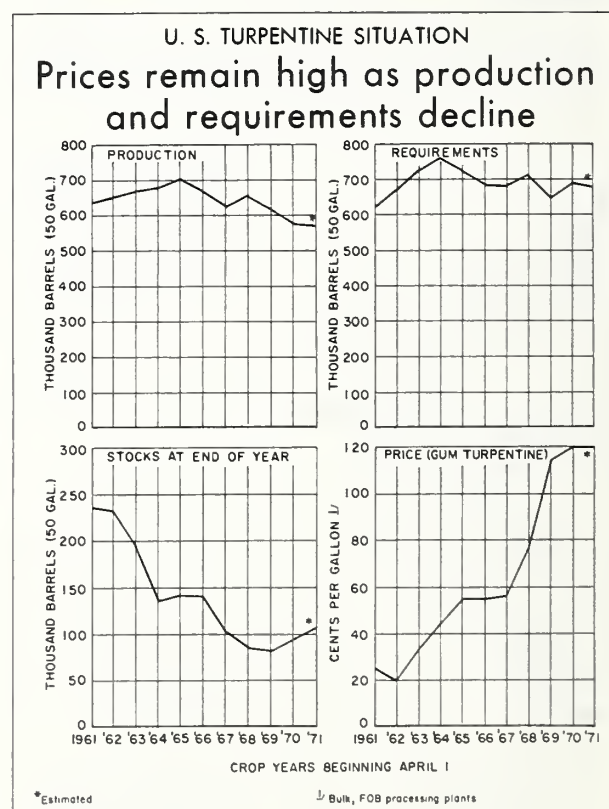


FIGURE 28.

stimulated by record prices for crude pine gum and reflecting sharply reduced crude gum stocks, is expected to increase by about 5 percent in 1971, reversing a steep and continuous 8-year downward trend. Tall oil rosin output is estimated to rise about 1 percent, the fourth consecutive annual increase. Production increases in these types, however, should be more than offset by a 4 percent reduction in steam distilled wood (SD) rosin.

Rosin output overall has declined continuously since 1965. The trend, however, has varied according to the source of the rosin. Thus, since 1965, estimated reductions of about 75 and 32 percent in production of gum and SD rosins, respectively, have more than offset an estimated 29 percent increase in tall oil rosin. Production of rosin in 1971 is expected to divide percentagewise 49-45-6 among tall oil, SD rosin, and gum rosin.

Domestic production of all types of turpentine in 1971 is expected to approximate 569 thousand barrels, down about 1 percent from the previous year and about 19 percent from 1965. As compared with 1970, sulphate turpentine production in 1971 is expected to be about the same, gum turpentine up about 8 percent, and SD down about 9 percent. Production of turpentine in 1971 is estimated to divide percentagewise 80-15-5 among sulphate, SD, and gum sources. Output sources have shifted markedly since 1965, with sulphate up about 8 percent and gum and SD down about 75 and 50 percent, respectively.

The downward trend in domestic production of all types of rosin and turpentine may be halted in 1972. Production of gum rosin and gum turpentine is estimated to increase between 5 and 10 percent in 1972, given normal temperatures and rainfall during the flush production months. This increase also assumes continuance of record 1971 price levels which should return to the gum farmer 100 percent of parity for his crude pine gum. A more substantial increase in output appears unlikely in view of the continued shortage of woods labor.

The SD segment of the naval stores industry is plagued not only by labor shortages, but also by the increased cost of harvesting dwindling and increasingly scattered first growth longleaf and slash pine stumps which are the industry's raw material. In these circumstances, the downward trend in production which began in 1956, is likely to continue in 1972. Prospects of beginning production in the Southwest, based on ponderosa stumps, are clouded by the high rail transportation costs of stumps. In any event, if any naval stores production starts in this area, it will be small scale and is unlikely to occur until 1973 or later.

Sulphate naval stores output may rise slightly in 1972 in line with an estimated 5 percent rise in production of sulphate pulp. However, increased usage of recycled paper may be a mitigating influence.

Rosin price rise easing

After rapid increases throughout the 1969 and 1970 crop years, domestic prices of rosin were relatively stable throughout the 1971 calendar year at prices about in line with those for January-March 1971. During the 1971 crop year domestic prices of gum rosin are expected to average about \$16.90 per cwt. in drums, f.o.b. processing plants, an increase of about 12 percent over 1970, 43 percent over 1969, and 62 percent over 1968. Prices of SD and tall oil rosins followed similar trends. No substantial price change, possibly a slight increase, is expected in 1972, unless the overall increase in production or decline in consumption is greater than currently anticipated.

Until 3 years ago, world market prices of gum rosin were considerably lower than their U.S. counterparts. This gap was narrowed in 1969 and closed in 1970. In 1971, prices for western European rosin generally exceeded U.S. rosin prices, particularly in the period immediately following announcement of the Economic Stabilization Program in mid-August 1971. Consequently, the rate of increase in world prices has been greater than the rise in domestic prices.

Domestic turpentine prices cling to recent high levels

After rising for nearly 8 years, the price of gum turpentine reached \$1.20 per gallon (f.o.b. tank cars at processing plants) in February 1970 and leveled off at that price, notwithstanding rising stocks. This price level possibly may be maintained in 1972 if dealers continue to exercise care and restraint, particularly in importing and marketing lower priced turpentine and other thinners and assuming that the regulatory provisions of the Naval Stores Act are continued in effect. However, this may prove extremely difficult in the face of increasing stocks and lower prices overseas. The gum turpentine price during 1970 and 1971 was the highest in the past half century.

Prices of SD and refined sulphate turpentine reportedly should average about \$1.00 per gallon during 1971. Crude sulphate turpentine has held firm at about \$.50 per gallon in the eastern part of the United States. The price of odorless mineral spirits, in tanks, New Jersey, averages about \$.31 per gallon.

Rosin exports lower

U.S. exports of rosin during the 1971 crop year are expected to approximate 460 thousand drums, down about 19 percent from the previous year and 29 percent from 1969. This sharp decline reflects reduced domestic supply (including shrinking price support stocks) and lower utilization abroad. This downward trend in exports is likely to continue in 1972 since production overseas, given favorable weather, is expected to hold firm or increase slightly in response to record high prices while utilization continues to edge downward. Part of U.S. exports is likely to be displaced by foreign rosin and substitute products.

During 1971, U.S. rosin exports are expected to account for about 33 percent of estimated world trade and for 27 percent of total U.S. rosin disappearance. These percentages are down sharply from the level for the past 5 years.

About 85 percent of U.S. rosin exports during the 1971 calendar year were directed to the United Kingdom, West Germany, Netherlands, Japan, Canada, Brazil, and Australia, in descending order of importance. The principal recipients of U.S. gum rosin were West Germany and Japan.

World rosin production in 1971 is estimated at about 4 million drums, down about 2 percent from the 1970 level. The United States accounted for about 41 percent of world output, followed by the U.S.S.R., China, and Portugal.

Next to the United States, the principal exporters of rosin in 1970 and 1971 were Portugal, Mainland China, Mexico, Greece, and Spain.

Turpentine exports up

U.S. turpentine exports declined sharply in the 1964 and 1965 crop years because the supply was absorbed by increasing domestic requirements stimulated by near record low prices. Although domestic requirements subsequently declined sharply because of the steep price rise of the past 4 years, U.S. exports (mainly of SD and sulphate turpentines) are recovering only gradually. This reflects competition from low-priced turpentine marketed by the U.S.S.R., Mainland China, Portugal, Sweden, and Finland.

U.S. turpentine exports in 1971 are expected to approximate 45 thousand barrels, about 8 percent of total U.S. disappearance and 12 percent of world turpentine trade. This estimate for 1971 compares with exports of 40 thousand drums in 1970 and 35 thousand in 1969. About two-thirds of U.S. exports go to Canada and Japan.

World turpentine production in 1971 is estimated at 1.55 million barrels, about the same as for 1970. The United States remained the leading producer with about 37 percent of the world total, followed by the U.S.S.R., Mainland China, Finland, Portugal, and Sweden.

Rosin and turpentine utilization decline

Reduced supplies here and abroad, and consequent rising prices have combined to reduce domestic utilization of rosin and turpentine in 1969, 1970, and 1971. U.S. rosin consumption during the 1971 crop year is estimated at 1.25 million drums, the lowest in 22 years. This level is about 3 percent below utilization the previous year, 9 percent below 1969, and 13 percent below 1968 utilization. U.S. turpentine consumption during 1971 is estimated at 538 thousand barrels, the lowest since 1960 and about 19 percent below the 1968 level. This is the third consecutive annual reduction.

Reduced supplies and higher prices have spurred efforts to replace rosin and turpentine. Petroleum resins are gradually moving into paper size and other markets. New processes have been developed which in 1972 are expected to reduce the amount of rosin needed to size a given quantity of paper. Part of the synthetic rubber outlet for rosin may be lost to tall oil fatty acids in 1972. Polyterpene resins are being extended with cheaper materials in order to stretch the supply of alpha and beta pinene fractions in turpentine. However, about half of the reduction in turpentine consumption in the past 3 years is traceable to shrinkage of the small container retail outlet. At current price levels these consumption trends are expected to continue.

End uses for rosin (and upgraded rosin products), in descending order of magnitude, are paper size, synthetic rubber, adhesives, surface coatings, printing ink, and chewing gum.

Industrial utilization of turpentine is based primarily on applications for alpha and beta pinene, the two main constituents of turpentine. Alpha pinene goes mainly into synthetic pine oil, insecticides, and poly alpha pinene resins. The demand for synthetic pine oil normally tends to increase with the decline in production of natural pine oil, recovered along with rosin and turpentine in SD wood naval stores operations. However, stocks of pine oil have increased rapidly in recent months and prices are likely to decline. Owing in part to the continuing controversy over the environmental effects of certain insecticides, alpha pinene requirements for the chlorinated hydrocarbon class of insecticides has been trending downward. This trend may be interrupted in 1972.

The principal markets for beta pinene are in poly beta pinene resins for pressure-sensitive tapes and a smaller but growing outlet in flavors and fragrances.

Rosin stocks at record low

Stocks of rosin in the United States are at a record low level. This stems mainly from declining output, particularly in the United States. On the other hand, turpentine stocks have been trending upward since 1969 as the reduction in disappearance continues to outpace the decline in production.

Stocks of all types of rosin in the United States are estimated at 179 thousand drums at the beginning of the 1972 crop year, down 29 percent from the previous year and 85

percent from the peak level 6 years ago. This 6-year period has witnessed a steady reduction in price support stocks from about 830 thousand drums to almost nil today. All remaining stocks are likely to be liquidated early in the 1972 crop year. Stocks abroad, including those in consumer hands, are reportedly low.

U.S. turpentine stocks on March 31, 1972, are estimated at 106 thousand barrels, up about 12 percent from a year earlier and nearly 30 percent from 2 years ago. The increase however, will be mainly in SD stocks. Gum turpentine stocks are not expected to increase. At current price levels, a further increase in overall stocks may occur in 1972 if, as expected, consumption continues to decline and the downward trend in world production is reversed.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1.—Measures of economic growth, population, and prices, 1950-71

Year	Gross national product		Disposable personal income		Expenditures for new construction		Business expenditures for new plant and equipment		Number of housing starts		Index of industrial production		Wholesale price index—All commodities		Consumer price index—All items	
	1967 ¹ dollars	Current dollars	1967 ¹ dollars	Current dollars	1967 ¹ dollars	Current dollars	1967 ¹ dollars	Current dollars	Thou- sand units	Mobile homes ²	Popu- lation ³	Total	Furniture and fixtures	Containers	1967=100	1967=100
	<i>Billions</i>	<i>Billions</i>	<i>Billions</i>	<i>Billions</i>	<i>Billions</i>	<i>Billions</i>	<i>Billions</i>	<i>Thou- sand units</i>	<i>Thou- sand units</i>		<i>Millions</i>	<i>1967=100</i>	<i>1967=100</i>	<i>1967=100</i>	<i>1967=100</i>	<i>1967=100</i>
1950	417.8	284.8	285.6	206.9	---	---	20.2	---	---	---	152.3	---	---	---	81.8	72.1
1951	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	154.9	---	---	---	91.1	77.8
1952	450.8	328.4	292.5	226.6	---	---	25.5	---	---	---	154.9	---	---	---	88.6	79.5
1953	464.6	345.5	301.2	238.3	---	---	26.4	---	---	---	160.2	---	---	---	87.4	80.1
1954	485.4	364.6	315.1	252.6	---	---	28.2	---	---	---	163.0	---	---	---	87.6	80.5
1955	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.2	---	---	---	---	51.9	57.0	55.7	---	---
1956	515.0	398.0	339.4	275.3	---	---	29.5	---	---	---	165.9	58.5	66.2	61.1	87.8	80.2
1957	524.5	419.2	353.9	293.2	---	---	35.7	---	---	---	168.9	61.1	68.8	62.1	90.7	81.4
1958	532.0	441.1	361.3	308.5	---	---	37.9	---	---	---	174.9	61.9	68.8	61.6	93.3	84.3
1959	525.9	447.3	364.7	318.8	61.9	50.2	31.9	---	---	---	172.0	57.9	65.0	62.2	94.6	86.6
1960	559.6	483.7	381.0	337.3	67.4	55.3	33.6	1,554	121	177.8	64.8	72.6	67.9	94.8	87.3	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962	573.4	503.7	389.2	350.0	65.8	54.6	36.8	1,296	104	180.7	66.2	71.8	68.2	94.9	88.7	---
1963	584.6	520.1	401.2	364.4	67.0	56.3	35.9	1,365	90	183.7	66.7	70.6	72.0	94.5	89.6	---
1964	622.9	560.3	420.2	385.3	69.7	60.0	38.4	1,492	118	186.5	72.2	77.6	75.0	94.8	90.6	---
1965	647.9	590.5	436.2	404.6	73.4	64.6	40.8	1,642	151	189.2	76.5	80.6	77.4	94.5	91.7	---
1966	683.1	632.4	466.7	438.1	74.9	67.4	47.0	1,561	191	191.8	81.7	85.9	82.0	94.7	92.9	---
1967	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1968	726.4	684.9	497.7	473.2	78.9	73.4	54.4	1,510	216	194.2	89.2	93.1	88.8	96.6	94.5	---
1969	773.8	749.9	525.1	511.9	79.2	76.0	63.5	1,196	217	196.5	97.9	101.0	96.5	99.8	97.2	---
1970	793.9	793.9	546.3	546.3	77.5	77.5	65.5	1,322	240	198.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---
1971	830.8	864.2	570.8	591.0	81.7	86.6	67.8	1,546	318	200.6	105.7	105.4	105.5	102.5	104.2	---
1972	852.1	929.1	587.6	634.2	81.6	93.3	75.6	1,500	413	202.6	110.7	107.4	117.4	106.5	109.8	---
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	846.6	974.1	608.1	687.8	77.4	94.3	79.7	1,469	401	204.8	106.7	99.4	119.5	110.4	116.3	---
1975	869.4	1,046.8	629.9	741.3	82.8	108.6	81.5	2,081	492	207.0	106.5	98.7	116.7	113.9	121.3	---

¹ 1967 dollars calculated by Forest Service, except "Expenditures for new construction", 1969-71.

² Manufacturers' shipments.

³ As of July 1.

⁴ Index for city wage earners and clerical workers.

⁵ Preliminary.

Sources: Gross national product, disposable personal income, and expenditures for new plant and equipment, Council of Economic Advisers, 1950-59, *Economic report of the President, January 1972 (27)*; 1960-71, *Economic indicators*, February 1972 (26). Expenditures for new construction, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Value of new construction put in place*, Construct. Reps. Ser. C30 (48). Number of housing starts, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Housing Starts*, Construct. Reps. Ser. C20 (41).

Mobile homes, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Domestic Commerce, *Construction review, Monthly Indust. Rep. (49)*. Population, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population estimates and projections*, Curr. Pop. Reps. Ser. P-25.

Index of industrial production 1954-70, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Detailed industrial production series, January, 1954-March, 1971, 1971 revision*; 1971, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of current business (52)*.

Wholesale price index, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wholesale prices and price indexes (56)*. Consumer price index, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The consumer price index (54)*.

TABLE 2.—*Production, imports, exports, and apparent domestic consumption of timber products, by major products, 1950-71*¹
[Million cubic feet, roundwood equivalent]

Year	Industrial roundwood used for—																
	All products					Lumber					Plywood and veneer					Logs	
	Domestic production	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Imports	Exports
1950	10,795	12,180	8,525	1,520	140	9,910	5,905	535	80	6,360	345	5	(*)	350	1,500	935	50
1951	10,970	12,180	8,740	1,465	260	9,950	5,780	390	155	6,020	390	10	(*)	400	1,825	1,025	90
1952	10,780	11,940	8,775	1,375	215	9,335	5,820	385	115	6,095	435	10	(*)	440	1,810	945	85
1953	10,710	11,940	8,790	1,420	190	10,020	5,710	430	100	6,040	475	15	(*)	490	1,910	935	70
1954	10,590	11,780	8,755	1,460	270	9,945	5,635	480	110	6,000	480	30	(*)	505	1,960	920	135
1955	10,970	12,240	9,225	1,610	340	10,495	5,785	560	130	6,215	575	40	(*)	615	2,200	975	180
1956	11,275	12,605	9,620	1,640	310	10,950	5,920	530	120	6,330	590	45	(*)	630	2,475	1,040	160
1957	10,180	11,335	8,615	1,490	335	9,770	5,100	460	130	5,435	560	45	(*)	605	2,350	960	185
1958	10,010	11,195	8,530	1,495	310	9,715	5,160	530	115	5,575	615	50	(*)	665	2,165	895	165
1959	10,780	12,125	9,390	1,700	355	10,735	5,745	635	120	6,260	720	75	(*)	790	2,355	970	195
1960	10,220	11,445	8,920	1,675	455	10,145	5,080	610	135	5,560	705	60	(*)	765	2,575	985	275
1961	9,960	11,210	8,745	1,745	495	9,995	4,945	665	120	5,485	765	60	(*)	825	2,475	1,000	295
1962	10,160	11,570	9,035	1,910	495	10,450	5,120	760	120	5,765	800	75	(*)	875	2,565	1,055	295
1963	10,615	11,975	9,560	1,990	630	10,920	5,355	830	135	6,050	870	80	(*)	950	2,670	1,060	340
1964	11,155	12,470	10,170	2,035	720	11,485	5,635	815	150	6,300	960	90	(*)	1,045	2,865	1,120	395
1965	11,455	12,845	10,540	2,100	715	11,930	5,670	815	145	6,340	1,030	100	(*)	1,125	3,095	1,175	380
1966	11,490	12,920	10,645	2,230	800	12,075	5,645	810	160	6,295	1,030	115	(*)	1,140	3,190	1,290	420
1967	11,185	12,395	10,410	2,160	955	11,615	5,360	800	175	5,985	1,030	110	(*)	1,130	3,190	1,240	460
1968	11,660	12,940	10,960	2,395	1,120	12,240	5,630	960	180	6,405	1,060	165	(*)	1,210	3,385	1,260	525
1969 ²	11,530	12,905	10,910	2,515	1,140	12,285	5,535	980	180	6,340	960	180	(*)	1,120	3,585	1,340	570
1970 ³	11,575	13,640	11,030	2,420	1,355	12,095	5,315	955	200	6,070	995	170	(*)	1,145	3,865	1,275	710
1971 ⁴	12,015	13,580	11,515	2,745	1,180	13,080	5,695	1,185	170	6,710	1,130	210	(*)	1,320	3,880	1,335	635

¹ Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.
² Includes both pulpwood and the pulpwood equivalent.
³ Includes copperage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, bawn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and miscellaneous items.
⁴ Less than 2.5 million cubic feet.
⁵ Preliminary estimates.
 Sources: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. Data for 1900-49 in *The demand price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 2.

¹ Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.
² Includes both pulpwood and the pulpwood equivalent of wood pulp, paper and board.
³ Includes coppage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and miscellaneous items.
⁴ Less than 2.5 million cubic feet.
⁵ Preliminary estimates.
 Sources: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

¹ Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.
² Includes both pulpwood and the pulpwood equivalent of wood pulp, paper and board.
³ Includes coppage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and miscellaneous items.

TABLE 4.—*Production, imports, exports, and apparent domestic consumption of hardwood timber products, by major product, 1950-71*¹
[Million cubic feet, roundwood equivalent]

Year	Industrial roundwood used for—											
	All products			Lumber			Plywood and veneer			Pulp products		
	Total			Total			Total			Total		
	Domestic production	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Imports	Exports
1950	3,645	3,740	1,915	125	30	2,010	1,130	45	15	1,155	160	5
1951	3,750	3,850	2,050	140	35	2,150	1,180	40	20	1,200	195	5
1952	3,470	3,540	1,935	115	40	2,010	1,105	35	25	1,115	185	10
1953	3,425	3,520	1,950	130	35	2,045	1,100	35	20	1,115	180	15
1954	3,365	3,450	1,945	130	50	2,030	1,080	30	20	1,095	165	30
1955	3,445	3,535	2,085	155	65	2,175	1,160	40	30	1,170	190	40
1956	3,485	3,595	2,185	175	60	2,265	1,220	40	30	1,230	190	45
1957	3,055	3,150	1,820	165	70	1,915	890	40	30	895	165	45
1958	2,975	3,070	1,800	155	65	1,885	920	35	25	925	155	40
1959	3,120	3,245	2,010	200	70	2,135	1,020	50	25	1,040	160	75
1960	3,040	3,125	1,995	180	90	2,080	955	45	25	975	155	60
1961	2,920	2,985	1,935	165	95	2,000	910	35	25	925	150	60
1962	2,970	3,075	2,055	205	100	2,160	970	45	20	1,000	160	75
1963	3,085	3,180	2,230	205	110	2,325	1,095	45	20	1,120	145	80
1964	3,145	3,240	2,350	225	125	2,445	1,110	45	20	1,135	160	90
1965	3,165	3,280	2,430	240	125	2,545	1,140	50	20	1,170	160	100
1966	3,200	3,340	2,525	275	140	2,665	1,180	65	25	1,220	135	110
1967	3,035	3,120	2,415	235	150	2,500	1,135	50	25	1,160	130	105
1968	2,970	3,115	2,410	310	160	2,585	1,095	55	15	1,130	135	160
1969 ²	3,025	3,220	2,450	370	175	2,725	1,140	70	20	1,190	130	175
1970 ³	2,890	3,020	2,455	335	205	2,585	1,085	50	20	1,115	120	165
1971 ³	2,770	2,960	2,370	380	190	2,560	970	55	25	1,000	130	205

¹ Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.
² Includes both pulpwood and the pulpwood equivalent of wood pulp, paper and board.
³ Includes copperage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and miscellaneous items.

⁴ Less than 2.5 million cubic feet.

⁵ Preliminary estimates.

Sources: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

[Dollars per thousand board feet]

Year and quarter	Softwoods						Hardwoods							
	Douglas-fir ¹		Southern pine ²		Ponderosa pine ³		Western hemlock ⁴		All eastern hardwoods		Oak, white and red ⁵		Maple ⁶	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶
1950	16.40	20.00	26.70	32.60	18.30	22.40								
1951	25.40	27.90	34.60	38.00	33.60	36.90								
1952	25.80	29.10	38.50	43.50	27.40	30.90								
1953	20.20	23.10	34.20	39.10	25.90	29.60								
1954	16.20	18.50	29.70	33.90	27.20	31.10								
1955	28.90	32.90	32.00	36.40	26.10	29.70								
1956	37.70	41.60	37.40	41.20	27.20	30.00								
1957	26.20	28.10	31.50	33.80	24.20	25.90								
1958	21.80	23.00	31.10	32.90	19.10	20.20	6.30	6.70			16.30	17.20		
1959	36.80	38.80	35.20	37.10	20.60	21.70	11.10	11.70	21.10	22.30	21.40	22.60	31.90	33.60
1960	32.00	33.70	34.50	36.40	19.10	20.10	10.50	11.10	22.80	24.00	23.40	24.70	35.00	36.90
1961	27.60	29.20	26.80	28.40	12.10	12.80	9.70	10.30	18.00	19.00	15.70	16.60	26.80	28.40
1962	24.80	26.20	26.00	27.40	16.10	17.00	8.90	9.40	18.60	19.60	17.00	17.90	27.40	28.90
1963	27.90	29.50	25.10	26.60	15.80	16.70	10.40	11.00	21.50	22.80	15.70	16.60	35.30	37.40
1964	38.10	40.20	27.80	29.40	19.00	20.10	13.30	14.00	22.20	23.40	18.00	19.00	30.60	32.30
1965	42.60	44.10	31.70	32.80	19.80	20.50	19.10	19.80	25.00	25.90	21.30	22.00	31.90	33.00
1966	50.00	50.10	38.60	38.70	19.80	19.80	20.50	20.50	29.30	29.40	23.20	23.20	40.90	41.00
1967	41.70	41.70	38.30	38.30	22.20	22.20	21.80	21.80	27.00	27.00	16.80	16.80	46.80	46.80
1968	61.20	59.70	42.20	41.20	30.20	29.50	35.60	34.70	23.60	23.00	17.30	16.90	31.30	30.50
1969	82.20	77.20	51.70	48.50	71.00	66.70	45.10	42.30	30.20	28.40	28.20	26.50	41.10	38.60
1970:	41.90	38.00	44.10	39.90	32.10	29.10	20.50	18.60	26.90	24.40	26.60	24.10	34.40	31.20
1st	59.50	54.30	42.10	38.40	41.00	37.40	29.70	27.10	29.20	26.60	26.00	23.70	39.90	36.40
2nd	34.40	31.20	45.50	41.30	30.00	27.20	17.30	15.70	24.70	22.40	30.20	27.40	39.30	35.70
3rd	45.70	41.20	43.80	39.50	36.40	32.90	20.20	18.20	27.60	24.90	25.30	22.80	28.60	25.80
4th	37.50	33.80	43.90	39.50	25.10	22.60	16.90	15.20	25.50	23.00	25.10	22.60	31.90	28.70
1971:	49.10	43.10	52.20	45.80	37.60	33.00	20.60	18.10	24.60	21.60	21.20	18.60	37.80	33.20
1st	43.50	38.70	48.30	42.90	22.90	20.40	17.80	15.80	23.70	21.10	19.20	17.10	41.00	36.40
2nd	45.30	39.80	49.10	43.70	35.70	31.40	18.20	16.00	25.70	22.60	20.80	18.30	36.00	31.60
3rd	52.00	45.30	54.80	47.80	37.60	32.80	13.50	11.80	17.90	15.60	18.80	16.40	33.90	29.60
4th	54.00	47.00	60.40	52.60	53.50	46.60	30.30	26.40	27.70	24.10	24.90	21.70	39.50	34.40

¹ Western Washington and western Oregon, average prices for the years 1950-56 include Bureau of Land Management timber sales.

2 Southern Region.

³ California Region.

⁵ Eastern and Southern Reg-

⁶ Derived by dividing the price in Eastern and Southern regions.

NOTE: All U.S. Forest Service land is located in the western United States where the Forest Service has jurisdiction.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of A

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF A

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TABLE 6.—Average stumpage prices for sawtimber sold from private lands in Louisiana, by selected species, 1960–71

[Dollars per thousand board feet]

Year and quarter	Gums				White oak		Ash		Southern pine	
	Sweet gum		Tupelo		Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹						
1960:										
January–March	11.90	12.50	12.90	13.60	12.20	12.90	14.30	15.10	31.40	33.10
April–June	11.60	12.20	13.30	14.00	11.70	12.30	14.00	14.70	31.00	32.60
July–September	10.40	11.00	11.60	12.20	9.90	10.50	12.00	12.70	29.10	30.70
October–December	9.60	10.10	9.80	10.30	9.30	9.80	11.00	11.60	29.20	30.80
1961:										
January–March	10.10	10.60	10.60	11.10	9.30	9.80	11.60	12.20	28.30	29.70
April–June	10.40	11.00	9.90	10.50	10.20	10.80	12.20	12.90	27.80	29.50
July–September	10.90	11.60	11.80	12.50	10.80	11.50	14.80	15.70	27.80	29.50
October–December	11.20	11.90	11.70	12.40	11.00	11.70	16.50	17.50	27.60	29.20
1962:										
January–March	10.70	11.30	10.90	11.50	11.00	11.60	16.20	17.10	28.90	30.50
April–June	11.10	11.80	12.70	13.50	11.80	12.50	16.20	17.20	28.30	30.00
July–September	12.20	12.90	13.70	14.40	11.60	12.20	15.60	16.40	28.60	30.10
October–December	11.80	12.40	12.50	13.20	11.80	12.40	16.10	17.00	27.70	29.20
1963:										
January–March	12.60	13.30	13.70	14.50	11.40	12.10	16.00	16.90	26.90	28.50
April–June	11.80	12.50	14.00	14.80	11.50	12.20	18.60	19.70	26.50	28.10
July–September	12.00	12.70	12.70	13.40	10.70	11.30	16.30	17.20	27.60	29.20
October–December	11.60	12.20	14.30	15.10	11.80	12.50	16.90	17.80	27.30	28.80
1964:										
January–March	12.20	12.90	14.00	14.80	11.40	12.00	16.00	16.90	27.70	29.20
April–June	14.20	15.00	15.00	15.90	12.20	12.90	19.40	20.60	27.30	28.90
July–September	13.50	14.30	14.60	15.40	11.70	12.40	18.20	19.20	26.90	28.40
October–December	14.40	15.20	15.70	16.50	12.20	12.90	20.10	21.20	26.20	27.60
1965:										
January–March	16.00	16.80	16.60	17.40	14.90	15.60	22.00	23.10	27.70	29.00
April–June	17.90	18.60	18.60	19.30	14.90	15.50	21.30	22.10	28.50	29.60
July–September	15.90	16.40	17.70	18.20	16.20	16.70	23.00	23.70	28.40	29.30
October–December	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	17.00	17.40	24.00	24.60	29.00	29.70
1966:										
January–March	19.00	19.20	20.00	20.20	17.00	17.20	23.00	23.20	34.00	34.30
April–June	20.00	20.10	20.00	20.10	17.00	17.10	22.00	22.10	34.00	34.20
July–September	20.00	19.90	21.00	20.90	18.00	17.90	24.00	23.90	35.00	34.80
October–December	19.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	17.00	17.00	23.00	23.00	34.00	34.00
1967:										
January–March	20.80	20.80	21.10	21.10	17.60	17.60	22.70	22.70	35.20	35.20
April–June	19.10	19.20	20.40	20.50	17.00	17.10	23.10	23.20	36.40	36.50
July–September	19.20	19.20	19.50	19.50	17.40	17.40	23.90	23.90	37.70	37.70
October–December	18.50	18.40	20.10	20.00	16.40	16.40	23.50	23.40	37.90	37.80
1968:										
January–March	20.00	19.70	19.40	19.10	16.90	16.60	25.10	24.70	37.50	36.90
April–June	19.90	19.50	21.50	21.00	18.10	17.70	25.30	24.70	40.00	39.10
July–September	19.80	19.30	21.40	20.80	18.80	18.30	24.90	24.20	41.70	40.60
October–December	21.00	20.30	22.50	21.80	19.50	18.90	27.20	26.30	43.80	42.40
1969:										
January–March	21.30	20.30	23.40	22.30	19.70	18.80	29.10	27.80	50.10	47.80
April–June	23.20	21.80	22.90	21.60	20.30	19.10	35.00	33.00	53.80	50.70
July–September	23.20	21.70	23.10	21.60	18.60	17.40	32.30	30.20	48.60	45.40
October–December	23.70	21.90	22.30	20.60	21.40	19.80	30.90	28.60	48.20	44.60
1970:										
January–March	22.20	20.30	21.80	19.90	20.10	18.30	32.00	29.20	44.70	40.80
April–June	21.40	19.40	21.20	19.30	18.50	16.80	27.30	24.80	45.40	41.20
July–September	20.90	18.90	20.70	18.70	17.70	16.00	27.80	25.10	47.90	43.20
October–December	22.90	20.60	21.60	19.50	20.70	18.70	25.50	23.00	47.70	43.00
1971:										
January–March	22.80	20.30	22.00	19.60	20.50	18.20	27.60	24.50	51.40	45.70
April–June	21.90	19.20	22.40	19.70	18.70	16.40	25.10	22.10	53.00	46.60
July–September	21.30	18.60	22.00	19.20	19.00	16.60	27.40	23.90	59.80	52.10
October–December	23.60	20.60	23.60	20.60	21.00	18.30	26.50	23.10	59.80	52.10

¹ Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100). Source: Louisiana Department of Agriculture, State Market Commission (12).

TABLE 7.—*Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1970*¹

Species and region ²	Volume ³	Value ⁴	Average price per M bd. ft.
	<i>Thousand board feet</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Douglas-fir (West side):			
California	695,668	17,785,445	25.57
Pacific Northwest	2,062,935	86,357,906	41.86
Total	2,758,603	104,143,351	37.75
Douglas-fir (East side):			
Northern	147,163	1,096,819	7.45
Rocky Mountain	5,765	35,859	6.22
Southwestern	30,408	133,691	4.40
Intermountain	157,100	605,311	3.85
Pacific Northwest	367,393	3,067,361	8.35
Total	707,829	4,939,041	6.98
Ponderosa pine:			
Northern	48,972	934,037	19.07
Rocky Mountain	85,997	811,476	9.44
Southwestern	383,393	6,869,146	17.92
Intermountain	180,651	2,104,954	11.65
California	882,575	28,291,501	32.06
Pacific Northwest	837,458	16,997,150	20.30
Total	2,419,046	56,008,264	23.15
Sugar and western white pine:			
Northern	142,212	3,975,188	27.95
California	316,753	12,153,735	38.37
Pacific Northwest	133,134	4,654,041	34.96
Total	592,099	20,782,964	35.10
Lodgepole pine:			
Northern	108,589	444,340	4.09
Rocky Mountain	36,895	103,460	2.80
Intermountain	128,518	486,053	3.78
California	8,583	32,322	3.77
Pacific Northwest	125,942	532,862	4.23
Total	408,527	1,599,037	3.91
Western hemlock:			
Northern	24,742	42,954	1.74
Pacific Northwest	699,559	14,354,787	20.52
Alaska	221,565	1,704,738	7.69
Total	945,866	16,102,479	17.02
Cedar:			
Northern	28,150	287,055	10.20
California	132,376	1,851,660	13.99
Pacific Northwest	124,067	1,820,805	14.68
Alaska	4,680	223,868	47.84
Total	289,273	4,183,388	14.46
Larch:			
Northern	151,637	1,580,527	10.42
Pacific Northwest	85,264	929,826	10.91
Total	236,901	2,510,353	10.60
Redwood:			
California	6,445	1,084,579	168.28
Spruce:			
Northern	125,586	1,131,754	9.01
Rocky Mountain	31,998	166,138	5.19
Southwestern	11,964	61,383	5.13
Intermountain	42,839	111,611	2.61
Pacific Northwest	35,548	233,556	6.57
Alaska	117,302	2,508,284	21.38
Total	365,237	4,212,726	11.53

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1970*¹—Continued

Species and region ²	Volume ³	Value ⁴	Average price per M bd. ft.
	Thousand board feet	Dollars	Dollars
True fir:			
Northern	107,123	511,988	4.78
Rocky Mountain	8,114	34,103	4.20
Southwestern	18,395	54,689	2.97
Intermountain	31,077	89,938	2.89
California	788,240	5,193,956	6.59
Pacific Northwest ⁵	600,765	7,464,766	12.43
Total	1,553,714	13,349,440	22.22
Southern pine:			
Southern	403,131	17,768,731	44.08
Eastern	8,208	147,199	17.93
Total	411,339	17,915,930	43.56
Red and eastern white pine:			
Southern	11,648	318,000	27.30
Eastern	16,069	406,838	25.32
Total	27,717	724,838	26.15
Jack pine:			
Eastern	521	9,202	17.66
Eastern hemlock:			
Southern	6,438	98,480	15.30
Eastern	2,244	16,196	7.22
Total	8,682	114,676	13.21
Cypress:			
Southern	1,196	10,703	8.95
White oak:			
Southern	8,282	220,515	26.63
Eastern	2,248	44,049	19.59
Total	10,530	264,564	25.12
Red and black oak:			
Southern	11,758	443,958	37.76
Eastern	20,218	423,030	20.92
Total	31,976	866,988	27.11
Yellow birch:			
Eastern	7,142	496,951	69.58
Maple:			
Southern	1,039	17,354	16.70
Eastern	26,121	918,193	35.15
Total	27,160	935,547	34.45
Aspen:			
Rocky Mountain	2,044	4,173	2.04
Southwestern	688	1,811	2.63
Eastern	5,956	16,554	2.78
Total	8,688	22,538	2.59
Yellow-poplar, basswood, and cucumber:			
Southern	11,324	457,025	40.36
Eastern	4,101	136,201	33.21
Total	15,425	593,226	38.46
Softwoods, not specified by species:			
Northern	13,656	13,031	.95
Intermountain	663	659	.99
California	13,879	47,183	3.40
Pacific Northwest	35,851	247,455	6.90
Southern	2,288	52,572	22.98
Eastern	6,088	64,020	10.52
Other regions	276	639	2.32
Total	72,701	425,559	5.85

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1970*¹—Continued

Species and region ²	Volume ³	Value ⁴	Average price per M bd. ft.
	<i>Thousand board feet</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Hardwoods, not specified by species:			
California	1,320	2,301	1.74
Pacific Northwest	20,547	44,959	2.19
Southern	73,120	1,324,846	18.12
Eastern	57,069	1,643,022	28.79
Other regions	46	160	3.48
Total	152,102	3,015,288	19.82
All species and regions:	11,058,719	254,311,632	23.00

¹ Exclude pulpwood and miscellaneous products; also excludes timber sold by land exchanges and from land utilization project lands.

² Administrative regions of the Forest Service.

³ Scribner Decimal C log rule except in the Northeastern States where International 1/4-inch log rule is used.

⁴ Includes bid price plus KV payments.

⁵ Includes 120.792 thousand board feet of noble fir at \$15.05 per M.

NOTE: The stumpage prices shown in this tabulation do not necessarily indicate values for any specific tract of public or private timber. Prices received for individual tracts may vary widely because of differences in timber quality, degree of competition, timber accessibility, variations in special costs, methods of allocating overhead costs by species, or other factors.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (36).

TABLE 8.—Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1971 ¹

Species and region ²	Volume ³	Value ⁴	Average price per M bd. ft.
	<i>Thousand board feet</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Douglas-fir (West side):			
California	223,454	6,847,500	30.64
Pacific Northwest	1,662,483	81,616,270	49.09
Total	1,885,937	88,463,770	46.91
Douglas-fir (East side):			
Northern	147,067	1,782,441	12.12
Rocky Mountain	8,739	21,082	2.41
Southwestern	27,880	216,578	7.77
Intermountain	131,426	691,789	5.26
Pacific Northwest	298,849	1,323,452	4.43
Total	613,961	4,035,342	6.57
Ponderosa pine:			
Northern	50,685	867,248	17.11
Rocky Mountain	60,078	336,980	5.61
Southwestern	330,733	6,730,526	20.35
Intermountain	126,252	1,567,238	12.41
California	428,568	16,135,267	37.65
Pacific Northwest	771,153	17,166,377	22.26
Total	1,767,469	42,803,636	24.22
Sugar and western white pine:			
Northern	87,234	1,870,357	21.44
California	132,043	6,299,834	47.71
Pacific Northwest	77,605	1,759,791	22.68
Total	296,882	9,929,982	33.45
Lodgepole pine:			
Northern	114,355	993,904	8.69
Rocky Mountain	44,484	125,781	2.83
Intermountain	58,268	292,299	5.02
California	3,332	10,708	3.21
Pacific Northwest	42,135	219,542	5.21
Total	262,574	1,642,234	6.25
Western hemlock:			
Northern	9,773	30,847	3.16
Pacific Northwest	628,716	12,959,380	20.61
Alaska	51,740	113,737	2.20
Total	690,229	13,103,964	18.98
Cedar:			
Northern	48,576	539,950	11.12
California	49,579	1,464,722	29.54
Pacific Northwest	96,814	1,661,093	17.16
Alaska	1,405	32,445	23.09
Total	196,374	3,698,210	18.83
Larch:			
Northern	125,918	2,542,389	20.19
Pacific Northwest	43,817	230,460	5.26
Total	169,735	2,772,849	16.34
Redwood:			
California	537	13,963	26.00
Spruce:			
Northern	66,714	959,976	14.39
Rocky Mountain	74,279	238,191	3.21
Southwestern	15,996	76,130	4.76
Intermountain	36,038	279,211	7.75
Pacific Northwest	33,077	436,410	13.19
Alaska	26,253	347,574	13.24
Total	252,357	2,337,492	9.26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1971 ¹—Continued

Species and region ²	Volume ³	Value ⁴	Average price per M bd. ft.
True fir:			
Northern	103,690	648,732	6.26
Rocky Mountain	11,754	40,075	3.41
Southwestern	25,588	238,436	9.32
Intermountain	20,628	78,600	3.81
California	327,465	4,603,437	14.06
Pacific Northwest ⁵	415,079	5,723,863	13.79
Total	904 204	11,333,143	12.53
Southern pine:			
Southern	437,806	22,860,421	52.22
Eastern	5,450	99,712	18.30
Total	443.256	22,960,133	51.80
Red and eastern white pine:			
Southern	8,863	261,452	29.50
Eastern	14,681	366,642	24.97
Total	23,544	628,094	26.68
Jack pine:			
Eastern	138	2,265	16.41
Eastern hemlock:			
Southern	1,341	17,122	12.77
Eastern	1,603	14,219	8.87
Total	2,944	31,341	10.65
White oak:			
Southern	8,340	134,136	16.08
Eastern	2,907	67,088	23.08
Total	11,247	201,224	17.89
Red and black oak:			
Southern	14,699	443,080	30.14
Eastern	28,394	507,085	17.86
Total	43,093	950,165	22.05
Yellow birch:			
Eastern	5,017	310,960	61.98
Maple:			
Southern	834	26,147	31.35
Eastern	21,372	814,309	38.10
Total	22,206	840,456	37.85
Aspen:			
Rocky Mountain	10,786	24,005	2.23
Southwestern	950	960	1.01
Intermountain	1,002	1,979	1.98
Eastern	2,365	5,414	2.29
Total	15,103	32,358	2.14
Yellow-poplar, basswood, and cucumber:			
Southern	10,577	460,158	43.51
Eastern	3,850	113,696	29.53
Total	14,427	573,854	39.78
Softwoods not specified by species:			
Northern	4,714	8,049	1.71
Intermountain	1,574	4,553	2.89
California	5,979	18,935	3.17
Pacific Northwest	17,404	68,811	3.95
Southern	1,521	41,383	27.21
Eastern	4,045	53,339	13.19
Other regions	515	2,612	5.07
Total	35,752	197,682	5.53

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—*Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1971* ¹—Continued

Species and region ²	Volume ³	Value ⁴	Average price per M bd. ft.
	<i>Thousand board feet</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Hardwoods not specified by species:			
California	1,015	4,006	3.95
Pacific Northwest	7,555	10,063	1.33
Southern	57,420	1,062,904	18.51
Eastern	45,515	1,013,200	22.26
Other regions	450	847	1.88
Total	111,955	2,091,020	18.68
All species and regions:	7,768,941	208,954,137	26.90

¹ Excludes pulpwood and miscellaneous products; also excludes timber sold by land exchanges and from land utilization project lands.

² Administrative regions of the Forest Service.

³ Scribner Decimal C log rule except in the Northeastern States where International 1/4-inch log rule is used.

⁴ Includes bid price plus KV payments.

⁵ Includes 51,755 thousand board feet of noble fir at \$24.64 per M.

NOTE: The stumpage prices shown in this tabulation do not necessarily indicate values for any specific tract of public or private timber. Prices received for individual tracts may vary widely because of differences in timber quality, degree of competition, timber accessibility, variations in special costs, methods of allocating overhead costs by species, or other factors.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (36).

TABLE 9.—Average prices for saw logs sold by private owners in Louisiana, by selected species, 1960-71

[Dollars per thousand board feet, f.o.b. mill]

Year and quarter	Gums				White oak		Red oak		Ash		Southern pine	
	Sweetgum		Tupelo		Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹								
1960:												
January-March	38.50	40.60	40.60	42.80	37.10	39.10	38.20	40.30	44.00	46.40	53.70	56.60
April-June	36.10	38.00	41.20	43.40	35.90	37.80	36.70	38.60	40.60	42.70	52.50	55.30
July-September	37.40	39.50	40.60	42.90	36.40	38.40	36.10	38.10	41.50	43.80	49.60	52.40
October-December	36.00	37.90	37.80	39.80	34.40	36.20	34.90	36.80	38.60	40.70	51.00	53.70
1961:												
January-March	36.10	37.90	40.80	42.90	32.30	33.90	34.60	36.30	41.80	43.90	50.20	52.70
April-June	34.80	36.90	38.90	41.30	33.10	35.10	34.60	36.70	38.00	40.30	48.60	51.50
July-September	35.40	37.50	38.90	41.30	35.30	37.40	36.50	38.70	40.90	43.40	48.30	51.20
October-December	38.90	41.20	39.70	42.10	35.90	38.00	37.80	40.00	44.30	46.90	48.20	51.10
1962:												
January-March	37.70	39.70	40.30	42.50	34.50	36.40	38.10	40.10	42.60	44.90	47.40	49.90
April-June	39.70	42.10	43.30	45.90	38.10	40.40	39.10	41.40	46.50	49.30	47.70	50.50
July-September	39.60	41.70	42.50	44.80	37.60	39.60	39.40	41.50	43.70	46.00	48.70	51.30
October-December	39.50	41.70	41.40	43.70	37.50	39.60	39.10	41.20	45.30	47.80	47.60	50.20
1963:												
January-March	38.50	40.80	40.10	42.50	35.50	37.60	37.10	39.30	43.30	45.90	47.80	50.60
April-June	39.00	41.40	41.90	44.40	37.80	40.10	38.70	41.00	46.70	49.50	47.20	50.10
July-September	39.90	42.20	41.70	44.10	37.80	40.00	39.50	41.80	43.40	45.90	47.40	50.10
October-December	39.00	41.20	41.60	43.90	37.70	39.80	39.60	41.80	43.80	46.30	48.00	50.70
1964:												
January-March	39.10	41.20	42.40	44.70	38.10	40.20	39.20	41.40	43.40	45.80	48.70	51.40
April-June	41.80	44.30	44.00	46.60	38.30	40.60	40.10	42.50	47.60	50.40	48.60	51.50
July-September	40.70	43.00	43.70	46.10	38.50	40.70	40.80	43.10	47.70	50.40	47.90	50.60
October-December	42.10	44.40	43.90	46.30	39.20	41.30	40.90	43.10	47.20	49.70	47.60	50.20
1965:												
January-March	42.40	44.40	45.90	48.10	40.00	41.90	42.50	44.50	49.30	51.70	48.50	50.80
April-June	44.90	46.60	47.30	49.10	42.00	43.60	43.80	45.50	50.10	52.00	48.60	50.50
July-September	43.60	44.90	46.20	47.60	41.20	42.50	43.70	45.10	50.80	52.40	49.80	51.30
October-December	45.00	46.10	48.00	49.20	43.00	44.10	46.00	47.10	49.00	50.20	51.00	52.30
1966:												
January-March	48.00	48.40	50.00	50.50	46.00	46.40	48.00	48.40	53.00	53.50	54.00	54.50
April-June	49.00	49.20	50.00	50.30	45.00	45.20	46.00	46.20	52.00	52.30	55.00	55.30
July-September	49.00	48.70	50.00	49.70	48.00	47.70	48.00	47.70	53.00	52.70	58.00	57.70
October-December	50.00	50.10	52.00	52.10	45.00	45.00	47.00	47.00	54.00	54.10	56.00	56.10
1967:												
January-March	47.40	47.40	50.70	50.80	44.60	44.60	46.40	46.40	50.90	51.00	57.30	57.40
April-June	48.50	48.60	52.00	52.20	45.80	45.90	47.00	47.10	54.10	54.30	58.20	58.40
July-September	47.70	47.70	50.50	50.40	44.30	44.30	45.50	45.50	54.40	54.30	59.00	58.90
October-December	48.30	48.20	51.40	51.20	44.80	44.70	45.40	45.30	55.50	55.30	59.70	59.50
1968:												
January-March	48.40	47.60	50.70	49.90	44.90	44.10	46.80	46.00	55.70	54.80	61.30	60.30
April-June	47.70	46.60	49.10	48.00	45.20	44.20	47.10	46.00	54.70	53.50	62.60	61.20
July-September	48.10	46.80	51.70	50.30	45.70	44.50	47.60	46.30	54.50	53.10	63.80	62.10
October-December	49.40	47.80	52.00	50.30	46.00	44.50	49.30	47.70	56.80	55.00	66.90	64.80
1969:												
January-March	49.30	47.00	51.20	48.90	47.50	45.30	49.10	46.90	57.20	54.60	72.00	68.70
April-June	52.40	49.30	52.40	49.30	49.50	46.60	51.70	48.70	65.20	61.40	75.10	70.70
July-September	52.60	49.20	53.30	49.80	50.30	47.00	52.50	49.10	62.90	58.80	70.20	65.60
October-December	53.90	49.90	54.50	50.50	51.50	47.70	53.20	49.30	62.50	57.90	71.60	66.30
1970:												
January-March	53.10	48.40	53.10	48.40	50.10	45.70	52.70	48.10	63.10	57.60	66.60	60.80
April-June	52.00	47.20	52.90	48.00	49.90	45.30	51.90	47.10	56.90	51.70	66.70	60.60
July-September	51.40	46.40	52.20	47.10	49.10	44.30	50.70	45.80	57.20	51.60	70.30	63.40
October-December	51.90	46.80	53.20	47.90	49.90	45.00	50.30	45.30	58.80	53.00	70.20	63.20
1971:												
January-March	53.60	47.60	54.90	48.80	51.90	46.10	52.10	46.30	60.30	53.60	75.70	67.30
April-June	55.20	48.50	53.80	47.30	52.50	46.10	53.70	47.20	60.50	53.20	78.20	68.70
July-September	54.90	47.90	54.40	47.40	52.20	45.50	53.90	47.00	62.90	54.80	83.90	73.10
October-December	53.80	46.90	55.40	48.30	51.90	45.20	52.40	45.60	59.30	51.60	85.70	74.70

¹ Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100). Source: Louisiana Department of Agriculture, State Market Commission (12).

TABLE 10.—*Douglas-fir saw-log prices,¹ western Washington and northeast Oregon, 1950–70*

[Dollars per thousand board feet, Scribner log scale]

Year	Average ²		Grade					
			No. 1		No. 2		No. 3	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³
1950	44.70	54.60	57.10	69.80	46.20	56.50	38.70	47.30
1951	47.90	52.60	60.20	66.10	49.40	54.20	41.70	45.80
1952	50.60	57.10	64.20	72.50	52.40	59.10	42.90	48.40
1953	48.00	54.90	62.30	71.30	49.70	56.90	41.10	47.00
1954	48.10	54.90	60.40	68.90	50.20	57.30	40.70	46.50
1955	52.20	59.50	64.50	73.50	54.60	62.20	44.80	51.00
1956	55.10	60.70	68.60	75.60	57.90	63.80	48.00	52.90
1957	52.80	56.60	66.20	71.00	56.00	60.00	46.00	49.30
1958	53.10	56.10	65.90	69.70	56.50	59.70	47.00	49.70
1959	57.70	60.90	68.30	72.00	61.50	64.90	51.20	54.00
1960	58.40	61.50	68.90	72.60	63.00	66.40	50.70	53.40
1961	57.50	60.80	68.10	72.10	63.00	66.70	50.20	53.10
1962	57.40	60.50	67.10	70.80	61.90	65.30	51.20	54.00
1963	58.50	61.90	67.30	71.20	62.70	66.30	52.70	55.80
1964	59.50	62.80	68.30	72.10	64.90	68.50	53.40	56.40
1965	63.00	65.20	72.20	74.70	67.90	70.30	55.40	57.30
1966	65.00	65.10	73.20	73.30	70.00	70.10	56.10	56.20
1967	68.90	68.90	72.70	72.70	73.40	73.40	57.90	57.90
1968	82.00	80.00	90.90	88.70	87.50	85.40	70.60	68.90
1969	98.70	92.70	109.70	103.00	107.80	101.20	86.70	81.40
1970	89.30	80.90	106.80	96.70	100.70	91.20	69.40	62.90

¹ Prices are log transactions which may take place at a variety of points in the distribution process; e.g., at a river dump, reloading station or truck scaling station, or on delivery to a mill.

² Includes mixed grades and ungraded.

³ Derived by dividing price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100). Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, reporting data collected by the Industrial Forestry Association (28).

TABLE 11.—*Saw-log prices in Wisconsin, by selected species and grade, 1950-71*¹

[Dollars per thousand board feet, f.o.b. mill]

Year	Maple (hard)					Basswood				
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Woodsrunk		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Woodsrunk	
	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars ²	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars ²
1950 (spring and summer) -----	75.00	33.00	22.50	35.00	43.00	67.50	32.50	23.00	37.50	46.00
1951 (summer) -----	67.50	42.50	25.00	40.00	44.50	75.00	40.00	25.00	41.00	45.50
1952 (winter) -----	85.00	37.50	26.50	55.00	61.50	82.50	40.00	26.50	62.50	70.00
1952 (summer) -----	85.00	45.00	30.00	-----	-----	80.00	47.50	32.50	45.00	50.50
1953 (winter) -----	75.00	45.00	30.00	50.00	57.50	75.00	47.50	25.00	45.00	51.50
1953 (summer) -----	75.00	52.50	30.00	47.50	54.00	77.50	47.50	25.00	45.00	51.00
1954 (winter) -----	77.50	47.50	30.00	45.00	51.50	80.00	45.00	27.50	45.00	51.50
1954 (summer) -----	77.50	40.00	20.00	50.00	57.00	77.50	45.00	27.50	47.50	54.00
1955 (winter) -----	70.00	40.00	22.50	50.00	57.00	70.00	40.00	25.00	47.50	54.50
1955 (summer) -----	82.50	40.00	22.50	50.00	57.00	70.00	40.00	22.50	47.50	54.00
1956 (spring) -----	80.00	40.00	22.50	50.00	55.00	70.00	40.00	22.50	47.50	52.50
1956 (fall) -----	87.50	42.50	22.50	57.50	62.50	70.00	40.00	22.50	55.00	60.00
1957 (spring) -----	82.50	37.50	25.00	52.50	56.50	72.50	45.00	27.50	52.50	56.50
1957 (fall) -----	77.50	45.00	21.50	50.00	53.50	70.00	45.00	22.50	47.50	50.50
1958 (spring) -----	92.50	42.50	22.50	47.50	50.00	72.50	37.50	17.50	47.50	50.00
1958 (fall) -----	87.50	37.50	20.00	50.00	53.00	67.50	35.00	20.00	42.50	45.00
1959 (spring) -----	80.00	37.50	17.50	52.50	55.00	72.50	40.00	20.00	52.50	55.00
1959 (fall) -----	90.00	50.00	27.50	52.50	55.50	70.00	45.00	25.00	42.50	45.00
1960 (spring) -----	90.00	52.50	30.00	57.50	60.50	80.00	37.50	20.00	45.00	47.50
1960 (fall) -----	87.50	45.00	20.00	52.50	55.50	80.00	40.00	22.50	45.00	47.50
1961 (summer) -----	92.50	55.00	20.00	50.00	53.00	72.50	40.00	22.50	45.00	47.50
1962 (spring) -----	80.00	47.50	22.50	57.50	61.00	70.00	35.00	17.50	52.50	55.50
1962 (fall) -----	90.00	42.50	30.00	57.50	60.50	77.50	37.50	20.00	50.00	52.50
1963 (summer) -----	97.50	47.50	27.50	55.00	58.00	80.00	45.00	20.00	50.00	53.00
1967 (spring) -----	107.50	50.00	30.00	65.00	65.00	90.00	50.00	30.00	60.00	60.00
1967 (fall) -----	115.00	55.00	26.50	70.00	70.00	85.00	55.00	22.50	60.00	60.00
1968 (spring) -----	95.00	57.50	32.50	65.00	63.50	77.50	50.00	30.00	52.50	51.50
1968 (fall) -----	102.50	70.00	30.00	60.00	58.00	75.00	57.50	30.00	52.50	51.00
1969 (spring) -----	122.00	57.50	32.50	67.50	63.50	95.00	55.00	32.50	58.50	55.00
1969 (fall) -----	110.00	52.50	32.50	60.00	55.50	90.00	52.50	32.50	60.00	55.50
1970 (spring) -----	87.50	60.00	32.50	52.50	47.50	80.00	52.50	32.50	55.00	50.00
1970 (fall) -----	97.50	65.00	40.00	57.50	52.00	83.50	60.00	40.00	62.50	56.50
1971 (spring) -----	99.50	45.00	27.50	72.50	63.50	80.00	45.00	27.50	62.50	55.00
1971 (fall) -----	82.50	52.50	32.50	65.00	56.50	80.00	52.50	30.00	62.50	54.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—Saw-log prices in Wisconsin, by selected species and grade, 1950-71 ¹—Continued

[Dollars per thousand board feet, f.o.b. mill]

Year	Yellow birch					Aspen				
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Woodsrn		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Woodsrn	
	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars ²	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars ²
1950 (spring and summer) -----	85.00	39.00	24.00	42.50	52.50				29.00	35.50
1951 (summer) -----	75.00	47.50	35.00	47.50	52.50				36.00	40.00
1952 (winter) -----	87.50	47.50	22.50	62.50	70.00				34.00	38.00
(summer) -----	130.00	50.00	30.00	45.00	50.50				40.00	45.00
1953 (winter) -----	135.00	50.00	32.50						35.00	40.00
(summer) -----	130.00	50.00	32.50						32.50	37.00
1954 (winter) -----	137.50	52.50	32.50	57.50	65.50				33.50	38.00
(summer) -----	120.00	50.00	27.50	45.00	51.50	45.00	31.50	20.00	35.00	40.00
1955 (winter) -----	97.50	40.00	25.00	45.00	51.50	42.50	30.00	22.50	32.50	37.00
(summer) -----	120.00	40.00	25.00	50.00	57.00	42.50	30.00	22.50	32.50	37.00
1956 (spring) -----	122.50	42.50	22.50	52.50	58.00	55.00	27.50	22.50	34.00	37.50
(fall) -----	125.00	42.50	22.50	65.00	70.50	50.00	30.00	22.50	37.50	41.00
1957 (spring) -----	122.50	52.50	22.50	65.00	70.00	36.50			31.50	34.00
(fall) -----	132.50	55.00	21.50	47.50	50.50	40.00	30.00	24.00	41.50	43.50
1958 (spring) -----	142.50	55.00	22.50	60.00	63.50	42.50	22.50	10.00	32.50	34.50
(fall) -----	127.50	40.00	25.00	57.50	61.00	35.00	26.00	10.00	32.50	34.50
1959 (spring) -----	102.50	40.00	22.50	55.00	58.00	47.50	25.00	10.00	32.50	34.00
(fall) -----	140.00	50.00	27.50	60.00	63.50	60.00			35.00	37.00
1960 (spring) -----	162.50	47.50	25.00	75.00	79.00	52.50	30.00	20.00	32.50	34.00
(fall) -----	142.50	47.50	22.50	60.00	63.00	55.00	27.50	25.00	32.50	34.00
1961 (summer) -----	102.50	50.00	22.50	65.00	69.00	45.00	30.00	22.50	37.50	40.00
1962 (spring) -----	80.00	50.00	22.50	65.00	69.00	50.00	27.50	15.00	32.50	34.50
(fall) -----	147.50	50.00	22.50	67.50	71.00	45.00	32.50		35.00	37.00
1963 (summer) -----	117.50	50.00	22.50	67.50	71.50	37.50	25.00		32.50	34.50
1967 (spring) -----	140.00	60.00	30.00	87.50	88.00	37.50	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00
(fall) -----	120.00	55.00	30.00	60.00	60.00	35.00			44.00	44.00
1968 (spring) -----	150.00	65.00	35.00	55.00	54.00	60.00	35.00	17.50	33.00	32.50
(fall) -----	165.00	87.50	32.50	60.00	58.00	45.00	30.00		40.00	38.50
1969 (spring) -----	120.00	60.00	32.50	70.00	66.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	42.50	40.00
(fall) -----	140.90	57.50	35.00	77.50	72.00	50.00	45.00	30.00	37.50	34.50
1970 (spring) -----	85.00	55.00	27.50	60.00	54.50	45.00	37.50	22.50	40.00	36.50
(fall) -----	97.50	62.50	45.00	65.00	58.50	60.00	40.00	27.50	41.00	37.00
1971 (spring) -----	107.50	55.00	27.50	120.00	105.50	45.00	35.00		47.50	41.50
(fall) -----	110.00	55.00	27.50	80.00	69.50	55.00	37.50	27.50	45.00	39.00

¹ Data are not available for the years 1964-66.² Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

Source: University of Wisconsin, Forestry Department (63).

TABLE 12.—Average hourly earnings¹ in timber-based industries and all manufacturing in the United States and selected States, 1950-70

UNITED STATES

Year	Lumber and wood products except furniture		Logging camps and logging contractors		Sawmills and planing mills		Millwork, veneer, plywood, and fabricated structural wood products		Paper and allied products		Furniture and fixtures		Manufacturing	
	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100
1950	1.30	54.9			1.20	53.3	1.38	54.3	1.40	48.8	1.28	54.9	1.44	50.9
1951	1.41	59.5			1.30	57.8	1.49	58.7	1.51	52.6	1.39	59.7	1.56	55.1
1952	1.49	62.9			1.38	61.3	1.57	61.8	1.59	55.4	1.47	63.1	1.65	58.3
1953	1.55	65.4			1.44	64.0	1.63	64.2	1.67	58.2	1.54	66.1	1.74	61.5
1954	1.57	66.2			1.46	64.9	1.68	66.1	1.73	60.3	1.57	67.4	1.78	62.9
1955	1.62	68.4			1.50	66.7	1.74	68.5	1.81	63.1	1.62	69.5	1.86	65.7
1956	1.69	71.3			1.58	70.2	1.80	70.9	1.92	66.9	1.69	72.5	1.95	68.9
1957	1.74	73.4			1.61	71.6	1.86	73.2	2.02	70.4	1.75	75.1	2.05	72.4
1958	1.79	75.5			1.63	72.4	1.93	76.0	2.10	73.2	1.78	76.4	2.11	74.6
1959	1.87	78.9			1.69	75.1	2.01	79.1	2.18	76.0	1.83	78.5	2.19	77.4
1960	1.89	79.7			1.71	76.0	2.05	80.7	2.26	78.7	1.88	80.7	2.26	79.9
1961	1.95	82.3			1.76	78.2	2.09	82.3	2.34	81.5	1.91	82.0	2.32	82.0
1962	1.99	84.0			1.83	81.3	2.14	84.3	2.40	83.6	1.95	83.7	2.39	84.5
1963	2.04	86.1			1.88	83.6	2.18	85.8	2.48	86.4	2.00	85.8	2.46	86.9
1964	2.11	89.0			1.98	88.0	2.26	89.0	2.56	89.2	2.05	88.0	2.53	89.4
1965	2.17	91.6			2.03	90.2	2.33	91.7	2.65	92.3	2.12	91.0	2.61	92.2
1966	2.25	94.9			2.12	94.2	2.42	95.3	2.75	95.8	2.21	94.8	2.72	96.1
1967	2.37	100.0			2.25	100.0	2.54	100.0	2.87	100.0	2.33	100.0	2.83	100.0
1968	2.57	108.4			2.47	109.8	2.72	107.1	3.05	106.3	2.47	106.0	3.01	106.4
1969	2.74	115.6			2.63	116.9	2.90	114.2	3.24	112.9	2.62	112.4	3.19	112.7
1970	2.96	124.9			2.84	126.2	3.12	122.8	3.44	119.9	2.77	118.9	3.36	118.7

WASHINGTON

1950	1.87	57.2							1.75	50.9	1.54	53.3	1.73	51.3
1951	2.00	61.2							1.88	54.7	1.67	57.8	1.87	55.5
1952	2.12	64.8							2.00	58.1	1.76	60.9	1.97	58.5
1953	2.16	66.1							2.06	59.9	1.76	60.9	2.04	60.5
1954	2.19	67.0							2.12	61.6	1.80	62.3	2.09	62.0
1955	2.25	68.8	2.58	69.7	2.16	69.0	2.20	70.5	2.18	63.4	1.83	63.3	2.17	64.4
1956	2.35	71.9	2.69	72.7	2.25	71.9	2.26	72.4	2.26	65.7	1.92	66.4	2.27	67.4
1957	2.32	70.9	2.68	72.4	2.24	71.6	2.23	71.5	2.37	68.9	2.04	70.6	2.34	69.4
1958	2.37	72.5	2.76	74.6	2.25	71.9	2.30	73.7	2.41	70.1	2.15	74.4	2.43	72.1
1959	2.50	76.5	2.87	77.6	2.36	75.4	2.47	79.2	2.54	73.8	2.23	77.2	2.54	75.4
1960	2.54	77.7	2.96	80.0	2.40	76.7	2.46	78.8	2.64	76.7	2.34	81.0	2.63	78.0
1961	2.57	78.6	2.96	80.0	2.45	78.3	2.47	79.2	2.72	79.1	2.42	83.7	2.72	80.7
1962	2.61	79.8	2.98	80.5	2.49	79.6	2.53	81.1	2.82	82.0	2.50	86.5	2.81	83.4
1963	2.71	82.9	3.09	83.5	2.57	82.1	2.65	84.9	2.94	85.5	2.53	87.5	2.87	85.2
1964	2.88	88.1	3.25	87.8	2.72	86.9	2.81	90.1	2.99	86.9	2.55	88.2	2.98	88.4
1965	2.95	90.2	3.34	90.3	2.78	88.8	2.86	91.7	3.15	91.6	2.65	91.7	3.09	91.7
1966	3.09	94.5	3.47	93.8	2.91	93.0	3.00	96.2	3.33	96.8	2.76	95.5	3.25	96.4
1967	3.27	100.0	3.70	100.0	3.13	100.0	3.12	100.0	3.44	100.0	2.89	100.0	3.37	100.0
1968	3.48	106.4	3.88	104.9	3.34	106.7	3.33	106.7	3.71	107.8	3.01	104.2	3.57	105.9
1969	3.78	115.6	4.23	114.3	3.58	114.4	3.64	116.7	3.97	115.4	3.27	113.1	3.85	114.2
1970	4.10	125.4	4.72	127.6	3.87	123.6	3.82	122.4	4.29	124.7	3.68	127.3	4.06	120.5

NEW YORK

1950	1.18	51.5							1.34	48.7	1.43	54.6	1.52	52.6
1951	1.30	56.8							1.46	53.1	1.55	59.2	1.63	56.4
1952	1.35	59.0							1.52	55.3	1.66	63.4	1.70	58.8
1953	1.40	61.1							1.61	58.5	1.74	66.4	1.79	61.9
1954	1.42	62.0							1.68	61.1	1.76	67.2	1.84	63.7
1955	1.45	63.3							1.76	64.0	1.79	68.3	1.90	65.7
1956	1.54	67.2							1.83	66.5	1.90	72.5	1.99	68.9
1957	1.67	72.9							1.94	70.5	1.98	75.6	2.08	72.0
1958	1.77	77.3							2.00	72.7	2.07	79.0	2.16	74.7
1959	1.81	79.0							2.08	75.6	2.10	80.2	2.23	77.2

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 12.—Average hourly earnings ¹ in timber-based industries and all manufacturing in the United States and selected States, 1950-70—Continued

NEW YORK—continued

Year	Lumber and wood products except furniture		Logging camps and logging contractors		Sawmills and planing mills		Millwork, veneer, plywood, and fabricated structural wood products		Paper and allied products		Furniture and fixtures		Manufacturing	
	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100
1960	1.84	80.3							2.16	78.5	2.17	82.8	2.31	79.9
1961	1.89	82.5							2.25	81.8	2.21	84.4	2.38	82.4
1962	1.92	83.8							2.31	84.0	2.25	85.9	2.44	84.4
1963	1.99	86.9							2.39	86.9	2.31	88.2	2.52	87.2
1964	2.08	90.8							2.48	90.2	2.37	90.5	2.60	90.0
1965	2.10	91.7							2.55	92.7	2.41	92.0	2.68	92.7
1966	2.21	96.5							2.65	96.4	2.49	95.0	2.77	95.8
1967	2.29	100.0							2.75	100.0	2.62	100.0	2.89	100.0
1968	2.43	106.1							2.90	105.5	2.71	103.4	3.06	105.9
1969	2.66	116.2							3.06	111.3	2.85	108.8	3.24	112.1
1970	2.89	126.2							3.29	119.6	3.01	114.9	3.46	119.7

ARKANSAS

1950							1.38	45.2	0.96	52.2	1.02	50.5
1951	0.98	54.4					1.47	48.2	1.00	54.3	1.09	54.0
1952	1.01	56.1					1.60	52.5	1.05	57.1	1.14	56.4
1953	1.05	58.3					1.70	55.7	1.08	58.7	1.21	59.9
1954	1.06	58.9					1.76	57.7	1.11	60.3	1.25	61.9
1955	1.07	59.4					1.82	59.7	1.11	60.3	1.29	63.9
1956	1.18	65.6					1.96	64.3	1.22	66.3	1.39	68.8
1957	1.22	67.8					2.09	68.5	1.28	69.6	1.46	72.3
1958	1.23	68.3					2.21	72.5	1.33	72.3	1.49	73.8
1959	1.27	70.6					2.29	75.1	1.37	74.5	1.52	75.2
1960	1.30	72.2					2.38	78.0	1.40	76.1	1.56	77.2
1961	1.35	75.0					2.46	80.7	1.43	77.7	1.61	79.7
1962	1.41	78.3					2.56	83.9	1.50	81.5	1.66	82.2
1963	1.46	81.1					2.62	85.9	1.54	83.7	1.72	85.1
1964	1.53	85.0					2.71	88.9	1.60	87.0	1.78	88.1
1965	1.58	87.8					2.78	91.1	1.65	89.7	1.83	90.6
1966	1.68	93.3					2.86	93.8	1.71	92.9	1.89	93.6
1967	1.80	100.0					3.05	100.0	1.84	100.0	2.02	100.0
1968	2.00	111.1					3.26	106.9	2.03	110.3	2.21	109.4
1969	2.09	116.1					3.38	110.8	2.14	116.3	2.33	115.3
1970	2.22	123.3					3.60	118.0	2.28	123.9	2.48	122.8

MINNESOTA

1950							1.44	46.9			1.44	48.5
1951							1.55	50.5			1.55	52.2
1952							1.65	53.7			1.66	55.9
1953							1.74	56.7			1.76	59.3
1954							1.80	58.6			1.82	61.3
1955							1.86	60.6			1.90	64.0
1956							1.95	63.5			1.99	67.0
1957							2.06	67.1			2.09	70.4
1958	2.06	78.0					2.13	69.4	2.14	77.5	2.19	73.7
1959	2.20	83.3					2.21	72.0	2.25	81.5	2.27	76.4
1960	2.25	85.2					2.29	74.6	2.31	83.7	2.36	79.5
1961	2.42	91.7					2.42	78.8	2.37	85.9	2.45	82.5
1962	2.45	92.8					2.49	81.1	2.47	89.5	2.52	84.8
1963	2.46	93.2					2.55	83.1	2.54	92.0	2.56	86.2
1964	2.43	92.0					2.64	86.0	2.59	93.8	2.64	88.9
1965	2.37	89.8					2.70	87.9	2.64	95.7	2.72	91.6
1966	2.43	92.0					2.82	91.9	2.50	90.6	2.80	94.3
1967	2.64	100.0					3.07	100.0	2.76	100.0	2.97	100.0
1968	2.81	106.4					3.25	105.9	2.91	105.4	3.13	105.4
1969	2.93	111.0					3.49	113.0	3.22	116.7	3.32	111.8
1970	3.19	120.8					3.65	118.9	3.44	124.6	3.54	119.2

¹ Average hourly earnings for production or nonsupervisory workers.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (55).

TABLE 13.—*U.S. exports of logs by major species, 1950-71*¹

[Million board feet, log scale]

Year	Total	Softwoods				Hardwoods		
		Total	Douglas-fir	Port Orford cedar	Other	Total	Walnut	Other
1950	48.2	28.9	1.0	0.3	27.6	19.3	1.0	18.3
1951	79.4	57.9	2.4	.6	54.9	21.5	1.0	20.5
1952	63.7	44.4	4.2	1.9	38.3	19.2	.3	18.9
1953	115.1	86.0	12.4	3.5	70.0	29.2	.5	28.6
1954	139.5	106.4	12.8	13.8	79.8	33.1	.6	32.5
1955	166.2	144.2	9.8	10.7	123.7	22.0	1.2	20.8
1956	187.7	154.9	15.8	13.9	125.2	32.8	1.1	31.6
1957	139.3	107.3	8.1	22.8	76.4	32.0	1.4	30.6
1958	169.8	127.3	12.4	32.3	82.7	42.5	2.3	40.2
1959	204.6	167.6	20.8	39.2	107.7	37.0	3.7	33.2
1960	266.3	210.3	27.5	37.2	145.6	56.0	10.2	45.9
1961	481.8	432.2	66.8	61.2	304.2	49.5	7.2	42.4
1962	522.2	452.7	48.1	41.5	363.1	69.5	10.3	59.2
1963	951.3	879.6	71.6	63.9	744.1	71.8	16.5	55.3
1964	1,086.3	1,022.6	94.6	37.0	891.0	63.7	11.1	52.6
1965	1,192.8	1,111.4	111.3	39.1	961.0	81.4	23.6	57.9
1966	1,393.1	1,317.5	130.5	43.0	1,144.0	75.6	12.8	62.8
1967	1,970.7	1,873.6	272.0	34.6	1,567.0	97.1	16.4	80.7
1968	2,568.1	2,473.2	396.5	38.4	2,038.3	94.9	21.9	73.0
1969	2,397.0	2,316.8	380.6	40.7	1,895.6	80.2	20.6	59.5
1970	2,753.0	2,684.1	487.7	54.1	2,142.3	68.9	17.4	51.5
1971 ²	2,292.4	2,233.4	448.1	40.2	1,745.1	59.0	12.9	46.2

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (46).

² Preliminary.TABLE 14.—*U.S. exports of logs by major region of destination, 1950-71*¹

[Million board feet, log scale]

Year	Total	Canada	Western Europe	Japan	Other
1950	48.2	42.5	3.6	-----	2.1
1951	79.4	71.8	4.7	1.4	1.6
1952	63.7	53.8	3.0	6.5	.4
1953	115.1	69.2	3.8	41.6	.6
1954	139.5	75.4	4.8	54.5	4.7
1955	166.2	138.4	8.9	18.0	.8
1956	187.7	160.2	5.7	20.5	1.2
1957	139.3	97.1	5.3	36.0	1.0
1958	169.8	112.6	7.7	47.9	1.6
1959	204.6	126.6	7.2	70.1	.7
1960	266.3	150.7	15.9	98.6	1.1
1961	481.8	99.6	16.3	364.8	1.1
1962	522.2	167.3	24.8	329.0	1.2
1963	951.3	209.3	32.2	691.1	18.8
1964	1,086.3	288.5	19.0	755.4	23.4
1965	1,192.8	352.9	29.4	804.4	6.2
1966	1,393.1	266.2	17.3	1,083.0	26.5
1967	1,970.7	335.8	20.8	1,583.6	30.6
1968	2,568.1	341.8	28.8	2,119.2	78.4
1969	2,397.0	324.6	29.9	2,007.8	34.8
1970	2,753.2	291.8	23.6	2,377.3	60.3
1971 ²	2,292.4	343.6	20.8	1,847.1	80.9

¹ Data may not add to total because of rounding.² Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (46).

TABLE 15.—*U.S. imports of logs by major species, 1950-71* ¹

[Million board feet, log scale]

Year	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods					
			Total	Mahogany	Cativo	Philippine mahogany or lauan	Birch and maple	Other
1950	268.5	156.5	111.9	56.5				55.4
1951	212.0	84.8	127.2	48.4				78.8
1952	190.8	113.8	77.1	34.8				42.3
1953	227.1	115.5	111.6	47.7				63.9
1954	220.9	128.2	92.6	37.8		29.5		25.4
1955	198.8	79.4	119.3	50.8		33.8		34.7
1956	160.3	39.7	120.6	46.6		37.9		36.1
1957	131.3	40.5	90.9	27.8		33.4		29.7
1958	95.3	21.6	73.8	21.2		17.9		34.6
1959	98.2	25.4	72.8	22.5		23.5		26.8
1960	112.5	32.3	80.2	25.2		16.8		38.3
1961	105.7	57.1	48.6	15.5		9.1		24.0
1962	100.1	38.1	62.1	16.6		15.4		30.1
1963	97.9	44.1	53.9	13.7	4.5	8.7	1.8	25.2
1964	65.1	8.7	56.3	16.1	10.0	7.5	6.9	15.8
1965	68.1	13.5	54.6	12.8	11.4	11.0	6.2	13.2
1966	95.6	42.5	53.1	16.1	14.7	2.8	6.3	13.2
1967	76.9	33.9	43.1	10.5	9.7	4.6	6.6	11.6
1968	85.3	39.4	45.9	8.5	10.2	2.0	6.5	18.7
1969	81.8	41.7	40.2	6.5	7.3	3.1	7.6	15.7
1970	144.4	106.5	37.9	6.8	7.3	.7	8.2	14.9
1971 ²	84.0	55.7	28.3	3.3	4.3	.2	8.7	11.8

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (47).

TABLE 16.—*U.S. imports of logs by major region of origin, 1950-70*¹

[Million board feet, log scale]

Year	Total	Canada	Mexico and Central America	South America	Africa	Asia	Other
1950.....	268.5	173.0	29.1	4.1	41.4	20.8	0.1
1951.....	212.0	104.0	24.6	4.2	38.3	41.0	.1
1952.....	190.8	127.0	24.2	1.2	17.8	20.7	.1
1953.....	227.1	132.5	19.3	5.2	36.1	33.9	(²)
1954.....	220.9	139.1	13.5	10.1	26.5	31.6	.1
1955.....	198.8	92.0	15.0	13.7	39.5	38.6	(²)
1956.....	160.3	52.8	14.0	19.5	35.5	38.4	.1
1957.....	131.3	49.1	13.1	16.4	18.6	34.0	.2
1958.....	95.3	27.7	15.7	15.6	17.6	18.6	.1
1959.....	98.2	31.9	4.7	13.1	21.5	26.3	.7
1960.....	112.5	39.2	5.5	19.8	27.4	19.9	.7
1961.....	105.7	62.5	7.0	13.3	12.7	9.7	.6
1962.....	100.1	42.6	8.8	21.9	10.9	15.6	.3
1963.....	97.9	51.5	3.5	20.3	13.5	8.8	.3
1964.....	65.1	18.1	4.5	16.7	17.5	7.8	.4
1965.....	68.1	20.3	3.5	18.0	14.1	11.7	.6
1966.....	95.6	49.4	3.7	21.3	17.4	3.6	.2
1967.....	76.9	40.6	3.0	18.3	9.7	4.9	.3
1968.....	85.3	46.2	3.1	26.8	6.8	2.1	.3
1969.....	81.8	49.5	2.1	18.3	8.3	3.5	.2
1970.....	144.4	114.9	2.3	17.6	8.3	1.0	.3
1971 ³	84.0	64.6	1.9	13.1	3.2	.9	.3

¹ Data may not add to total because of rounding.

² Less than 50,000 board feet.

³ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (47).

TABLE 17.—Per capita consumption of timber products, by major product, 1950–1971 ¹

Year	All products	Industrial roundwood used for—									
		Total	Lumber			Plywood and veneer		Pulp products		Miscellaneous products ²	Fuelwood
	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	Board feet (lumber tally)	Cubic feet	Board feet (local log rule)	Cubic feet	Cords	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	Cords
1950	80.0	65.1	41.8	269	2.3	13.5	15.6	0.2	5.1	14.9	0.2
1951	78.6	64.2	38.9	250	2.6	14.9	17.8	.2	4.7	14.4	.2
1952	75.8	63.0	38.7	249	2.8	16.3	16.9	.2	4.4	12.7	.2
1953	74.5	62.6	37.7	243	3.1	18.1	17.3	.2	4.2	12.0	.2
1954	72.3	61.0	36.8	237	3.1	18.3	16.8	.2	4.0	11.3	.2
1955	73.8	63.3	37.5	242	3.7	21.9	18.1	.2	3.8	10.5	.1
1956	74.6	64.8	37.5	242	3.7	22.1	19.9	.3	3.6	9.8	.1
1957	65.9	56.8	31.6	204	3.5	20.8	18.2	.2	3.4	9.1	.1
1958	64.0	55.5	31.9	206	3.8	22.7	16.5	.2	3.2	8.5	.1
1959	68.2	60.4	35.2	228	4.4	26.6	17.6	.2	3.0	7.8	.1
1960	63.3	56.1	30.8	199	4.2	25.4	18.2	.2	2.8	7.2	.1
1961	61.0	54.4	29.9	193	4.5	26.9	17.3	.2	2.7	6.6	.1
1962	62.0	56.0	30.9	200	4.7	28.2	17.8	.2	2.5	6.0	.1
1963	63.3	57.7	32.0	207	5.0	30.3	17.9	.2	2.7	5.6	.1
1964	65.0	59.9	32.9	213	5.5	32.9	18.7	.2	2.8	5.1	.1
1965	66.1	61.4	32.7	212	5.8	34.9	20.0	.3	2.9	4.7	.1
1966	65.8	61.5	32.0	207	5.8	35.1	20.7	.3	2.9	4.3	.1
1967	62.4	58.5	30.1	195	5.7	34.4	20.0	.3	2.6	3.9	.1
1968	64.5	61.0	31.9	207	6.0	36.4	20.5	.3	2.4	3.5	(⁴)
1969 ³	63.7	60.6	31.3	202	5.5	33.2	21.5	.3	2.2	3.1	(⁴)
1970 ³	61.7	59.1	29.6	192	5.6	33.7	21.7	.3	2.1	2.6	(⁴)
1971 ³	65.6	63.2	32.4	208	6.4	38.4	22.1	.3	2.2	2.4	(⁴)

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Includes cooperage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and miscellaneous items.³ Preliminary estimates.⁴ Less than .05 cords.Sources: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. Data for 1900–49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 3.

TABLE 18.—*Lumber production, imports, exports, and consumption, by softwoods and hardwoods, 1950-71*¹

Year	Domestic production			Imports			Exports			Apparent consumption			Per capita consumption		
	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods ²	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods ²	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods
	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Board feet</i>	<i>Board feet</i>	<i>Board feet</i>
1950	38.0	30.6	7.4	3.4	3.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	40.9	33.4	7.5	269	219	50
1951	37.2	29.5	7.7	2.5	2.3	.3	1.0	.9	.1	38.7	30.9	7.8	250	199	51
1952	37.5	30.2	7.2	2.5	2.3	.2	.7	.6	.2	39.2	31.9	7.3	249	203	46
1953	36.7	29.6	7.2	2.8	2.5	.2	.6	.5	.1	38.9	31.6	7.3	243	197	45
1954	36.4	29.3	7.1	3.1	2.9	.2	.7	.6	.1	38.7	31.5	7.1	237	194	44
1955	37.4	29.8	7.6	3.6	3.3	.3	.8	.7	.2	40.1	32.5	7.6	242	196	46
1956	38.2	30.2	8.0	3.4	3.2	.3	.8	.6	.2	40.9	32.8	8.1	242	194	48
1957	32.9	27.1	5.8	3.0	2.7	.2	.8	.6	.2	35.0	29.2	5.8	204	170	34
1958	33.4	27.4	6.0	3.4	3.2	.2	.7	.6	.2	36.1	30.0	6.1	206	171	35
1959	37.2	30.5	6.7	4.1	3.8	.3	.8	.6	.2	40.5	33.7	6.8	228	189	38
1960	32.9	26.7	6.3	3.9	3.6	.3	.9	.7	.2	36.0	29.6	6.4	199	164	35
1961	32.0	26.1	6.0	4.3	4.0	.2	.8	.6	.2	35.5	29.5	6.0	193	160	33
1962	33.2	26.8	6.4	4.9	4.6	.3	.8	.6	.1	37.3	30.8	6.5	200	165	35
1963	34.7	27.6	7.2	5.3	5.0	.3	.9	.7	.1	39.2	31.8	7.3	207	166	39
1964	36.6	29.3	7.3	5.2	4.9	.3	1.0	.8	.1	40.8	33.4	7.4	213	174	39
1965	36.8	29.3	7.5	5.2	4.9	.3	.9	.8	.1	41.1	33.4	7.7	212	172	39
1966	36.6	28.8	7.7	5.2	4.8	.4	1.0	.9	.2	40.8	32.8	8.0	207	167	41
1967	34.7	27.3	7.4	5.1	4.8	.3	1.1	1.0	.2	38.8	31.1	7.6	195	157	38
1968	36.5	29.3	7.2	6.2	5.8	.3	1.2	1.0	.1	41.5	34.0	7.4	207	170	37
1969	35.8	28.3	7.5	6.3	5.9	.4	1.1	1.0	.1	41.0	33.2	7.8	202	164	39
1970 ³	34.4	27.3	7.1	6.1	5.8	.3	1.3	1.2	.1	39.2	31.9	7.3	192	156	36
1971 ³	36.6	30.3	6.3	7.6	7.2	.4	1.1	.9	.2	43.1	36.6	6.5	208	177	32

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Includes small volumes of mixed species (not classified as softwoods or hardwoods).

³ Preliminary estimates.

NOTE: Estimates of lumber production for 1971 are based in part

upon data published by the National Forest Products Association (17) and related associations (23, 24, 62).

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (42, 46, 47); U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Data for selected years 1899-1949 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 7.

TABLE 19.—*Lumber production, by section and by softwoods and hardwoods, 1950-71*¹

[Billion board feet]

Year	All sections			North			South			West total ²
	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	
1950	38.0	30.6	7.4	4.9	2.0	3.0	14.6	10.2	4.4	18.6
1951	37.2	29.5	7.7	5.0	1.7	3.3	13.3	8.9	4.4	18.9
1952	37.5	30.2	7.2	4.1	1.4	2.7	13.7	9.2	4.5	19.7
1953	36.7	29.6	7.2	5.0	1.5	3.5	11.8	8.1	3.7	19.9
1954	36.4	29.3	7.1	4.6	1.7	3.0	11.7	7.7	4.1	20.0
1955	37.4	29.8	7.6	4.5	1.5	3.0	12.2	7.7	4.5	20.7
1956	38.2	30.2	8.0	5.1	1.6	3.4	12.7	8.2	4.5	20.5
1957	32.9	27.1	5.8	4.1	1.8	2.2	10.3	6.7	3.5	18.6
1958	33.4	27.4	6.0	3.9	1.4	2.5	9.8	6.4	3.4	19.7
1959	37.2	30.5	6.7	4.2	1.5	2.7	11.0	7.0	3.9	22.0
1960	32.9	26.7	6.3	3.9	1.2	2.7	9.3	5.9	3.4	19.6
1961	32.0	26.1	6.0	3.7	1.2	2.5	9.1	5.8	3.4	19.2
1962	33.2	26.8	6.4	3.9	1.2	2.7	9.5	5.9	3.6	19.9
1963	34.7	27.6	7.2	4.2	1.3	2.9	10.2	6.1	4.1	20.3
1964	36.6	29.3	7.3	4.4	1.1	3.2	10.5	6.6	3.9	21.7
1965	36.8	29.3	7.5	4.4	1.1	3.3	10.8	6.8	4.0	21.6
1966	36.6	28.8	7.7	4.5	1.1	3.4	10.8	6.7	4.1	21.2
1967	34.7	27.3	7.4	4.4	1.1	3.4	10.5	6.6	3.9	19.8
1968	36.5	29.3	7.2	4.5	1.1	3.4	10.7	7.0	3.7	21.3
1969	35.8	28.3	7.5	4.6	1.1	3.5	11.1	7.3	3.8	20.1
1970 ³	34.4	27.3	7.1	4.5	1.1	3.4	10.5	6.9	3.6	19.4
1971 ³	36.6	30.3	6.3	3.9	1.0	2.9	11.8	8.4	3.4	21.0

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Includes small volumes of western hardwoods—about 0.2 billion board feet in recent years.³ Preliminary estimates.

NOTE: Estimates for 1971 are based in part upon data published

by the National Forest Products Association (17) and related associations (23, 24, 62)

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (42); U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Data for selected years 1899-1949 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 9.

TABLE 20.—Wholesale price indexes for lumber, plywood, and building board, 1950-71

(1967=100)

Year	Softwood lumber														Larch- Douglas- fir dimen- sion, ¹ standard and better
	All lumber	Douglas-fir				Southern Pine				Ponderosa pine					
		All softwood lumber	All Douglas-fir lumber	Dimen- sion, con- struction, 25 per- cent standard, green	Boards, construc- tion, 25 percent standard, green	All southern pine lumber	Dimension		Boards		Boards		Shop— No. 2		
							No. 1	No. 2	No. 2	No. 3	No. 3	No. 4			
1950	86.6	88.1	87.8	92.1	96.0	88.3	77.8	79.2	91.5	96.1	100.0	115.6	91.4	---	
1951	93.7	95.6	96.1	101.4	105.1	94.7	83.2	86.0	98.3	104.4	116.1	131.2	106.5	---	
1952	91.3	95.2	95.1	101.6	102.7	95.6	84.3	87.9	98.9	103.2	114.8	133.0	106.1	---	
1953	90.5	93.2	87.6	89.4	94.2	94.7	85.0	86.6	96.9	101.3	111.9	140.0	112.5	---	
1954	88.9	91.8	89.2	93.6	92.1	90.5	83.9	82.2	91.0	94.2	99.7	136.2	112.3	---	
1955	94.5	97.7	97.5	103.2	101.2	94.2	87.7	87.3	97.1	100.9	109.6	131.8	115.3	---	
1956	96.5	98.5	97.0	102.0	100.3	97.5	91.6	91.0	101.3	104.0	109.4	127.3	115.5	---	
1957	90.9	92.6	87.3	89.5	85.2	93.7	90.6	90.7	95.6	95.4	100.0	122.0	105.3	---	
1958	89.5	90.8	85.7	88.1	85.5	92.3	88.8	90.0	94.8	96.3	96.3	118.1	101.9	---	
1959	96.4	98.7	97.7	102.4	107.8	95.4	92.1	93.4	99.5	103.3	109.0	128.6	115.4	98.6	
1960	92.1	92.7	89.3	94.5	90.2	93.9	92.9	94.0	95.7	94.6	104.1	104.5	111.5	91.9	
1961	87.4	87.9	85.6	91.7	79.6	89.9	90.2	91.1	89.6	86.0	96.5	87.6	91.2	90.0	
1962	89.0	90.1	88.1	93.1	84.9	89.8	89.9	90.8	90.0	87.2	93.7	101.5	96.9	91.3	
1963	91.2	92.1	91.5	94.5	89.4	89.5	89.7	89.6	89.4	89.1	93.7	104.2	103.0	94.2	
1964	92.9	93.3	93.1	92.9	88.7	89.6	90.3	89.9	89.6	88.8	91.0	93.5	111.7	95.4	
1965	94.0	93.1	92.3	93.1	83.8	91.2	91.3	91.7	91.1	90.8	93.7	91.3	112.9	96.4	
1966	100.1	97.7	96.8	96.9	96.5	100.2	99.0	99.4	101.5	103.6	96.4	100.2	111.2	100.4	
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1968	117.4	120.7	120.3	130.8	113.7	113.7	113.1	117.8	115.0	119.8	121.9	125.2	122.4	129.6	
1969	131.6	134.5	131.7	133.3	125.6	126.0	122.5	128.0	127.6	137.2	148.9	156.6	161.2	136.5	
1970	113.7	113.4	108.8	106.3	95.6	114.5	110.3	112.5	107.8	106.1	116.4	91.9	127.5	110.0	
1971	135.5	141.0	137.6	147.5	114.4	133.8	130.2	135.0	133.7	136.8	141.0	138.2	170.5	145.5	
Jan	113.0	114.0	108.0	107.6	93.7	117.4	112.2	114.8	112.7	111.5	102.4	88.5	130.7	112.0	
Feb	120.3	122.8	122.0	124.6	101.7	122.5	116.7	120.2	119.8	117.0	108.1	94.3	134.7	122.9	
Mar	129.0	133.5	135.6	141.1	113.4	127.0	121.1	125.9	124.5	128.6	124.6	112.5	142.8	125.5	
Apr	131.5	136.6	135.9	140.4	114.9	128.6	122.3	127.7	127.1	133.5	148.5	132.3	153.4	135.0	
May	132.8	137.8	135.7	139.3	113.0	130.7	124.9	130.0	130.7	136.4	145.7	133.2	164.8	140.4	
June	134.4	139.7	139.0	144.9	118.1	133.1	127.5	133.8	133.2	139.7	136.0	131.9	176.2	142.5	
July	142.5	149.7	147.3	158.6	121.9	138.5	135.4	140.1	140.7	144.6	141.4	134.4	184.5	155.2	
Aug	146.7	154.5	150.9	165.4	122.6	141.4	140.3	145.1	143.2	147.1	155.9	153.4	187.4	168.4	
Sept	146.8	154.6	149.6	166.7	121.5	141.6	140.3	145.5	143.2	147.1	160.1	168.7	193.7	167.8	
Oct	142.7	149.5	142.4	159.1	118.1	141.4	140.3	145.0	143.2	146.3	156.3	166.0	190.8	162.0	
Nov	141.9	148.4	141.5	160.3	117.4	141.5	140.3	145.4	143.0	145.5	154.2	173.8	193.9	155.1	
Dec	143.8	150.4	143.5	162.4	116.0	141.9	140.6	145.9	143.4	144.6	158.9	169.1	192.6	159.5	

Year	Hardwood lumber										Plywood				Board			
						Softwood					Hardwood				Insulation		All hard-board ²	Particle-board
						All soft-wood plywood	In-terior, panel, 1/4-inch grade A-D	Ex-terior, panel, 3/8-inch grade A-C	In-terior, sheath-ing, 5/8-inch standard	All hard-wood plywood	Gum standard panel	Birch, standard panel	All insula-tion board	Roof, 1 inch ¹				
	All oak, red flooring, select	Gum No. 1 common	Poplar No. 1 common	Birch No. 1 common														
1950	82.1	92.5	74.3	77.4	71.3	121.5	148.0	150.1	140.5	148.7	99.0	89.7	103.8	82.8				
1951	88.2	101.0	77.7	83.1	74.4	131.4	157.5	157.1	152.7	156.5	108.3	98.9	111.8	87.3				
1952	81.2	87.5	60.8	80.1	74.4	119.8	143.5	143.6	140.9	137.2	98.9	86.2	109.8	88.9				
1953	82.8	88.2	72.6	82.1	76.4	124.8	144.0	143.5	138.9	145.2	105.8	93.2	115.8	93.4				
1954	81.0	88.8	63.4	83.1	77.4	117.7	139.3	138.1	134.9	142.2	98.0	84.9	109.7	98.3				
1955	85.7	99.5	61.5	83.1	79.5	120.4	143.4	142.1	138.2	150.1	100.2	87.3	111.4	100.7				
1956	91.1	102.7	70.0	83.1	82.1	116.0	131.2	130.4	130.3	133.7	102.3	90.4	111.5	105.4				
1957	86.3	92.1	64.9	81.7	83.6	110.0	118.6	118.8	120.7	118.0	101.3	91.3	107.4	108.9				
1958	86.3	91.7	71.0	79.9	84.5	110.9	119.5	120.0	121.4	118.2	102.0	92.4	107.6	111.3		102.2		
1959	89.9	97.6	71.6	79.9	84.6	115.5	127.3	127.5	127.3	125.4	103.8	94.7	108.0	114.3	121.3	103.1		
1960	90.8	99.1	67.9	79.9	88.5	109.6	113.2	110.6	113.2	113.4	105.2	96.3	108.9	113.9	119.5	102.4		
1961	86.2	93.0	64.6	79.9	89.7	107.3	110.0	107.0	110.0	110.8	103.8	96.8	106.5	112.6	116.2	102.8		
1962	86.0	89.2	72.6	79.9	89.7	103.6	106.3	102.7	104.7	108.6	100.1	96.3	101.3	105.4	104.3	103.9		
1963	88.8	95.2	76.1	82.5	90.0	104.8	108.9	107.1	108.7	108.8	99.6	96.5	100.3	102.7	101.4	104.7		
1964	92.2	102.4	75.7	85.3	94.3	103.5	105.6	104.2	107.4	103.7	100.8	97.3	101.7	100.4	101.2	102.7		
1965	97.4	107.8	81.5	86.2	95.7	103.5	105.7	103.9	106.7	104.8	100.5	97.3	101.4	98.2	98.1	102.6		
1966	108.7	122.4	103.4	94.9	99.2	104.0	106.1	109.2	109.9	99.8	101.3	97.8	102.3	98.4	100.2	102.4	108.3	
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1968	104.5	108.6	84.9	100.3	100.0	115.7	129.2	133.6	128.1	126.4	100.5	100.6	100.4	103.0	98.7	98.2	101.5	
1969	120.1	126.7	85.7	103.3	99.8	122.5	139.2	140.3	144.8	132.8	104.0	101.9	104.5	108.8	100.2	99.3	120.4	
1970	114.7	112.6	92.8	105.5	91.2	108.5	113.6	116.4	113.9	109.5	102.9	101.2	103.2	110.8	104.1	101.9	85.7	
1971	113.5	113.5	97.0	105.4	88.3	114.7	127.2	131.2	126.7	121.4	100.7		100.7	115.1	102.5	101.9	84.2	
Jan	109.0	106.2	89.5	105.4	87.2	104.9	108.7	111.3	108.4	104.2	100.7	100.3	100.8	111.4	104.5	101.0	80.5	
Feb	110.2	108.9	89.5	105.4	87.2	112.8	123.6	130.2	125.1	114.8	100.7		100.8	111.7	104.5	100.9	80.4	
Mar	111.0	110.7	92.3	105.4	87.2	120.2	136.1	147.3	139.1	122.2	102.5		103.1	111.7	104.5	101.3	84.1	
Apr	111.2	110.7	94.4	105.4	87.2	115.6	127.4	135.3	131.3	116.1	102.5		103.1	112.2	103.5	101.3	85.2	
May	112.5	110.7	95.8	105.4	87.2	111.0	118.6	122.5	119.0	112.1	102.5		103.1	114.2	101.3	102.0	85.2	
June	113.0	110.4	97.9	105.4	87.2	110.2	118.7	120.6	117.3	113.5	100.7		100.8	116.0	101.3	102.0	84.7	
July	114.1	114.0	97.9	105.4	87.2	111.7	122.5	124.7	121.2	114.5	99.7		99.3	116.6	101.3	102.3	84.2	
Aug	115.9	117.9	101.3	105.4	89.8	120.5	138.7	137.6	132.4	139.9	100.3		100.1	117.0	101.8	102.5	85.3	
Sept	115.7	117.9	101.3	105.4	89.8	119.1	136.5	134.9	130.9	138.3	99.7		99.3	117.5	101.8	102.4	85.3	
Oct	115.8	117.9	101.3	105.4	89.8	116.2	131.1	134.6	130.7	127.1	99.7		99.3	117.6	101.8	102.3	85.3	
Nov	116.1	117.9	101.3	105.4	89.8	115.9	130.5	135.2	130.9	126.3	99.7		99.3	117.7	101.8	102.4	85.3	
Dec	117.3	118.8	101.3	105.4	89.8	117.8	134.1	139.9	134.1	128.1	99.7		99.3	117.7	101.8	102.4	85.3	

¹ January 1959=100
² January 1958=100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (56). Data for 1929-49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products 1964*, table 10.

Year	Board										Construction materials			
	Container		Insulation		Particleboard		Structural steel		Structural clay products ¹		Portland cement		Construction materials	
	Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²
1950	87.6	107.1	82.8	101.2	---	---	56.6	69.2	64.9	79.3	69.9	85.5	78.9	96.5
1951	100.5	110.3	87.3	95.8	---	---	60.0	65.9	70.1	76.9	75.3	82.7	86.2	94.6
1952	98.6	111.3	88.9	100.3	---	---	61.3	69.2	70.5	79.6	75.3	85.0	85.2	96.2
1953	99.9	114.3	93.4	106.9	---	---	64.7	74.0	73.9	84.6	79.0	90.4	86.4	98.9
1954	102.2	116.7	98.3	112.2	---	---	67.3	76.8	76.9	87.8	81.8	93.4	86.6	98.9
1955	102.2	116.4	100.7	114.7	---	---	71.0	80.9	80.9	92.1	85.0	96.8	90.4	103.0
1956	105.4	116.2	105.4	116.2	---	---	76.2	84.0	85.4	94.2	90.3	99.6	94.1	103.7
1957	106.6	114.3	108.9	116.7	---	---	87.7	94.0	88.9	95.3	95.0	101.8	94.1	100.9
1958	106.6	112.7	111.3	117.7	---	---	91.4	96.6	90.4	95.6	97.4	103.0	94.0	99.4
1959	106.6	112.4	114.3	120.6	---	---	93.4	98.5	92.5	97.6	98.4	103.8	97.1	102.4
1960	106.2	111.9	113.9	120.0	---	---	93.4	98.4	93.7	98.7	100.3	105.7	95.5	100.6
1961	97.2	102.9	112.6	119.2	---	---	93.4	98.8	94.2	99.7	100.1	105.9	93.7	99.2
1962	98.5	103.9	105.4	111.2	---	---	93.4	98.5	95.0	100.2	99.9	105.4	93.4	98.5
1963	100.9	106.8	102.7	108.7	---	---	94.1	99.6	95.5	101.1	98.4	104.1	93.6	99.0
1964	103.9	109.7	100.4	106.0	---	---	96.2	101.6	95.8	101.2	97.9	103.4	94.7	100.0
1965	103.9	107.6	98.2	101.7	---	---	96.2	99.6	96.6	100.0	98.1	101.6	95.8	99.2
1966	103.9	104.1	98.4	98.6	108.3	108.5	99.9	100.1	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6	98.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	93.1	90.8	103.0	100.5	101.5	99.0	101.8	99.3	102.6	100.1	102.5	100.0	105.6	103.0
1969	97.2	91.3	108.8	102.2	120.4	113.1	108.1	101.5	106.2	99.7	105.6	99.2	111.9	105.1
1970	99.3	89.9	110.8	100.4	85.7	77.6	115.3	104.4	109.8	99.5	115.7	104.8	112.5	101.9
1971	100.3	88.1	115.1	101.1	84.2	73.9	126.8	111.3	114.2	100.3	124.6	109.4	119.5	104.9
Jan	95.5	85.4	111.4	99.6	80.5	72.0	116.1	103.8	111.4	99.6	117.9	105.5	113.4	101.4
Feb	98.7	87.5	111.7	99.0	80.4	71.3	116.1	102.9	112.7	99.9	117.3	104.0	114.9	101.9
Mar	100.6	89.0	111.7	98.9	84.1	74.4	121.3	107.3	113.6	100.5	123.6	109.4	117.2	103.7
Apr	101.5	89.6	112.2	99.0	85.2	75.2	123.8	109.3	114.5	101.1	123.6	109.1	118.0	104.1
May	101.0	88.8	114.2	100.4	85.2	74.9	123.8	108.8	114.5	100.6	123.6	108.6	118.5	104.1
June	101.0	88.4	116.0	101.5	84.7	74.1	123.8	108.3	114.5	100.2	123.6	108.1	119.0	104.1
July	101.0	88.1	116.6	101.7	84.2	73.5	123.8	108.0	114.5	99.9	126.7	110.6	120.9	105.5
Aug	101.0	87.9	117.0	101.8	85.3	74.2	134.6	117.1	114.9	100.0	127.6	111.1	122.9	107.0
Sept	101.0	88.2	117.5	102.6	85.3	74.5	134.6	117.6	114.9	100.3	127.8	111.6	123.0	107.4
Oct	101.0	88.3	117.6	102.8	85.3	74.6	134.6	117.7	114.9	100.4	127.8	111.7	122.2	106.8
Nov	101.0	88.2	117.7	102.8	85.3	74.5	134.6	117.6	114.9	100.3	127.8	111.6	122.0	106.6
Dec	100.8	87.3	117.7	102.0	85.3	73.9	134.6	116.6	114.9	99.6	127.8	110.7	122.4	106.1

¹ Formerly listed as "Brick and tile" by the U.S. Department of Labor; price index by the "All commodities" price index.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (56). Data for 1929-49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 10.

TABLE 22.—*Relative¹ wholesale price indexes for all lumber, 1800–1971*

[1967=100]

Year	All lumber	Year	All lumber	Year	All lumber	Year	All lumber	Year	All lumber
1800	6.4	1835	11.3	1870	22.3	1905	36.0	1940	63.7
1801	6.6	1836	10.3	1871	23.6	1906	42.6	1941	68.3
1802	8.0	1837	14.7	1872	24.0	1907	40.6	1942	65.6
1803	6.8	1838	15.4	1873	24.4	1908	38.9	1943	66.6
1804	6.8	1839	14.6	1874	24.1	1909	36.2	1944	71.8
1805	7.0	1840	16.1	1875	23.0	1910	34.4	1945	71.2
1806	7.1	1841	16.7	1876	23.6	1911	36.9	1946	71.7
1807	7.6	1842	16.5	1877	23.8	1912	37.3	1947	93.5
1808	7.4	1843	16.2	1878	23.8	1913	38.9	1948	98.1
1809	7.0	1844	17.0	1879	25.5	1914	37.0	1949	94.4
1810	6.5	1845	18.8	1880	24.8	1915	35.3	1950	105.9
1811	6.5	1846	17.7	1881	26.6	1916	32.4	1951	102.9
1812	6.1	1847	17.1	1882	27.0	1917	30.9	1952	103.0
1813	5.5	1848	17.9	1883	26.8	1918	32.1	1953	103.5
1814	4.7	1849	18.1	1884	28.7	1919	41.1	1954	101.5
1815	8.2	1850	19.0	1885	29.4	1920	53.8	1955	107.6
1816	9.1	1851	18.3	1886	30.3	1921	46.0	1956	106.4
1817	8.0	1852	20.1	1887	30.4	1922	51.6	1957	97.4
1818	7.5	1853	19.4	1888	29.6	1923	56.0	1958	94.6
1819	8.6	1854	19.0	1889	29.6	1924	51.0	1959	101.7
1820	9.6	1855	20.0	1890	30.2	1925	49.1	1960	97.1
1821	9.5	1856	20.5	1891	29.7	1926	48.8	1961	92.5
1822	9.0	1857	21.1	1892	30.9	1927	47.7	1962	93.9
1823	9.7	1858	21.0	1893	30.5	1928	45.4	1963	96.5
1824	9.8	1859	20.5	1894	33.7	1929	48.1	1964	98.1
1825	10.2	1860	20.5	1895	31.5	1930	48.2	1965	97.3
1826	10.9	1861	19.9	1896	33.2	1931	46.5	1966	100.3
1827	11.0	1862	18.2	1897	32.2	1932	44.0	1967	100.0
1828	11.5	1863	17.4	1898	32.5	1933	52.4	1968	114.5
1829	11.4	1864	17.4	1899	33.3	1934	54.9	1969	123.6
1830	11.2	1865	16.2	1900	34.4	1935	49.9	1970	103.0
1831	11.2	1866	20.3	1901	35.0	1936	52.5	1971	119.0
1832	11.1	1867	21.6	1902	34.3	1937	56.4		
1833	11.6	1868	22.3	1903	36.3	1938	54.3		
1834	12.8	1869	21.8	1904	33.9	1939	58.8		

¹ Derived by dividing the "Actual" price index by the "All commodities" price index.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (56).

TABLE 23.—U.S. imports of lumber, by softwoods and hardwoods and country of origin, 1950–71 ¹

[Million board feet]

Year	All species ²				Softwoods				Hardwoods			
	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total ³	Canada ³	Mexico	Other	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other
1950.....	3,423.5	3,102.2	208.0	113.3	3,140.2	2,899.5	191.4	49.3	283.2	202.7	16.6	64.0
1951.....	2,511.6	2,240.3	135.5	135.8	2,250.0	2,080.2	119.0	50.8	261.6	160.1	16.5	84.9
1952.....	2,481.6	2,257.7	106.0	117.9	2,266.9	2,139.9	92.1	35.0	214.7	117.9	13.9	82.9
1953.....	2,759.4	2,541.2	83.8	134.3	2,526.8	2,409.6	73.0	44.2	232.6	131.7	10.9	90.1
1954.....	3,063.1	2,844.1	80.0	139.0	2,854.6	2,747.7	74.5	32.4	208.5	96.4	5.5	106.6
1955.....	3,593.0	3,349.7	75.3	168.1	3,326.8	3,225.9	69.7	31.2	266.3	123.8	5.6	136.9
1956.....	3,404.5	3,168.3	51.6	184.6	3,131.0	3,060.7	47.8	22.5	273.5	107.6	3.8	162.1
1957.....	2,958.0	2,754.0	53.0	150.9	2,711.9	2,644.7	48.2	19.0	246.1	109.3	4.8	132.0
1958.....	3,389.6	3,177.8	49.3	162.5	3,154.5	3,088.0	45.1	21.4	235.1	89.7	4.3	141.1
1959.....	4,063.6	3,785.9	53.1	224.6	3,741.5	3,661.7	49.7	30.2	322.0	124.2	3.4	194.4
1960.....	3,930.6	3,693.9	41.6	195.1	3,639.3	3,576.1	36.9	26.4	291.2	117.8	4.7	168.7
1961.....	4,257.9	4,042.6	48.5	166.8	4,013.4	3,943.4	43.7	26.3	244.5	99.2	4.8	140.5
1962.....	4,892.9	4,637.7	47.8	207.4	4,583.7	4,507.1	40.4	36.2	309.2	130.6	7.4	171.2
1963.....	5,335.4	5,104.7	28.6	202.0	5,032.0	4,975.6	24.4	32.0	303.3	129.1	4.3	170.0
1964.....	5,222.6	5,004.1	10.2	208.4	4,917.5	4,872.0	7.0	38.5	305.1	132.0	3.1	169.9
1965.....	5,232.5	5,016.6	10.1	205.8	4,898.1	4,855.7	8.1	34.3	334.3	160.9	2.0	171.4
1966.....	5,200.1	4,920.9	5.2	274.0	4,779.2	4,730.4	3.7	45.2	420.8	190.5	1.5	228.8
1967.....	5,140.7	4,902.5	5.5	232.7	4,798.1	4,747.1	3.1	47.9	342.7	155.4	2.5	184.8
1968.....	6,154.2	5,899.2	4.0	251.1	5,809.1	5,750.0	3.2	55.9	345.1	149.2	.8	195.1
1969.....	6,300.6	5,963.4	6.7	330.6	5,854.0	5,784.4	5.8	63.7	446.6	179.0	.8	266.8
1970.....	6,114.3	5,867.6	7.5	239.3	5,777.7	5,722.5	5.5	49.7	336.7	145.1	2.0	189.6
1971 ⁴	7,606.8	7,331.9	6.5	268.4	7,249.0	7,189.4	4.9	54.7	357.8	142.5	1.6	213.7

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Excludes mixed species (not classified as softwoods or hardwoods) for the years 1950–59.³ Includes small volumes of hardwoods for the years 1960–71.⁴ Preliminary.Sources: 1950–59 National Forest Products Association; 1960–71 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, reporting statistics published by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (47). Data for selected years 1929–49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 11.

TABLE 24.—U.S. exports of lumber, by softwoods and hardwoods and country of destination, 1950-71¹
[Million board feet]

Year	All species ²						Softwoods						Hardwoods					
	Total	Canada	Europe ³	Central and South America ⁴	Japan	Other	Total	Canada	Europe ³	Central and South America ⁴	Japan	Other	Total	Canada	Europe ³	Central and South America ⁴	Japan	Other
1950	517.7	88.6	123.5	145.7	5.8	154.1	406.8	41.7	83.1	136.8	5.7	139.4	110.9	46.9	40.4	8.9	0.1	14.7
1951	997.6	134.5	336.5	176.0	18.7	302.0	875.7	71.4	324.2	164.6	18.7	296.8	121.9	63.1	42.2	11.3	—	5.2
1952	727.3	168.6	171.8	165.3	12.0	209.7	565.7	84.7	109.4	155.3	11.9	204.2	161.6	83.8	62.3	10.0	—	5.5
1953	643.1	161.2	93.6	144.6	58.2	185.5	512.6	75.8	71.2	136.8	58.0	170.8	130.5	85.5	22.3	7.8	.2	14.7
1954	718.0	161.1	116.3	147.5	16.0	277.2	584.7	86.3	97.4	139.3	15.9	245.9	133.3	74.9	18.9	8.2	.1	31.3
1955	841.0	218.7	145.3	173.3	29.6	274.1	652.4	119.1	95.8	147.6	29.5	260.4	188.6	99.6	49.5	25.7	.2	13.7
1956	761.3	268.6	133.5	164.2	32.9	162.2	570.7	158.9	85.8	136.6	32.8	156.6	190.5	109.7	47.6	27.5	.1	5.7
1957	811.1	237.4	122.8	171.5	47.6	231.8	623.4	138.6	88.1	148.8	47.4	200.4	187.7	98.8	34.7	22.7	.1	31.4
1958	727.2	262.1	105.2	124.3	34.6	201.0	550.1	154.8	64.5	113.2	34.4	183.2	177.1	107.3	40.7	11.1	.2	17.8
1959	787.3	333.6	98.3	120.3	52.9	182.1	607.9	198.5	80.5	104.2	52.6	172.2	179.4	135.1	17.9	16.2	.3	9.9
1960	860.7	252.9	162.9	118.5	56.3	270.1	693.8	144.7	134.6	101.2	55.7	257.7	166.9	108.2	28.4	17.4	.5	12.4
1961	773.1	232.5	152.7	87.4	147.5	153.1	618.2	150.2	108.4	80.3	146.8	132.5	154.9	82.3	44.3	7.0	.6	20.7
1962	759.7	196.9	172.0	103.7	74.1	212.9	628.6	119.3	142.3	95.6	73.5	197.9	131.1	77.6	29.7	8.1	.6	15.1
1963	874.9	186.1	232.0	99.0	114.5	243.4	743.1	107.9	198.9	92.0	112.5	231.7	131.8	78.1	33.1	6.9	2.0	11.7
1964	955.6	282.2	243.5	111.7	131.0	187.2	811.5	180.3	214.5	103.9	128.5	184.4	144.1	101.9	29.0	7.8	2.5	2.9
1965	919.1	285.1	249.4	118.8	105.7	160.1	778.9	184.0	229.3	104.8	103.1	157.7	140.2	101.1	20.1	14.0	2.6	2.4
1966	1,022.6	309.0	250.1	123.8	174.4	165.2	867.9	186.5	230.3	118.3	171.3	161.5	154.7	122.5	19.9	5.5	3.1	3.7
1967	1,129.5	338.0	261.0	116.7	265.8	147.9	965.2	207.6	241.0	112.5	260.7	143.5	164.3	130.4	20.0	4.3	5.1	4.5
1968	1,161.6	295.4	304.3	110.3	288.5	163.0	1,048.1	210.4	288.9	105.3	284.8	158.6	113.5	85.0	15.4	5.0	3.8	4.4
1969	1,142.3	285.0	278.3	109.6	317.2	152.2	1,023.8	198.3	264.6	102.5	309.6	148.9	118.4	86.7	13.7	7.1	7.7	3.3
1970	1,288.9	269.9	302.4	127.2	429.2	160.2	1,161.1	202.6	284.0	112.4	405.2	156.9	127.9	67.3	18.4	14.8	24.0	3.3
1971 ⁵	1,096.6	289.3	241.9	77.1	323.5	164.8	936.2	206.3	215.6	65.6	287.8	160.9	160.3	83.0	26.2	11.5	35.7	3.9

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Excludes mixed species (not classified as softwoods or hardwoods) for the years 1950-59.

³ Including the United Kingdom.

⁴ Including Mexico.

⁵ Preliminary.

Sources: 1950-59, National Forest Products Association; 1960-71, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, reporting statistics published by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (46). Data for selected years 1929-49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 12.

TABLE 25.—*Lumber*¹ *production in Canada, by softwoods and hardwoods, and region, 1950-70*²

[Billion board feet]

Year	All species	Softwoods					Hardwoods		
		Total	British Columbia ³			Other Canada	Total	British Columbia	Other Canada
			Total	Coast	Interior				
1950	6.5	6.1	3.5	2.5	1.0	2.6	0.4		0.4
1951	6.9	6.4	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.7	.5		.5
1952	6.8	6.3	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.6	.5		.5
1953	7.3	6.8	4.1	2.6	1.5	2.7	.5		.5
1954	7.2	6.8	4.4	2.7	1.7	2.4	.4		.4
1955	7.9	7.5	5.0	2.8	2.2	2.6	.4		.4
1956	7.8	7.3	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	.5		.5
1957	7.1	6.7	4.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	.4		.4
1958	7.2	6.8	4.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	.4		.4
1959	7.6	7.2	4.9	2.3	2.6	2.3	.4		.4
1960	8.0	7.6	5.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	.4		.4
1961	8.2	7.8	5.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	.4		.4
1962	8.8	8.4	6.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	.4		.4
1963	9.9	9.4	6.7	3.4	3.3	2.7	.5		.5
1964	10.3	9.8	7.1	3.5	3.6	2.7	.5		.5
1965	10.8	10.3	7.4	3.6	3.8	2.9	.5		.5
1966	10.6	10.0	7.3	3.7	3.6	2.7	.6		.6
1967	10.3	9.7	7.1	3.9	3.2	2.6	.6		.6
1968	11.4	10.8	7.8	4.1	3.7	3.0	.6		.6
1969	11.5	11.0	7.7	3.8	3.9	3.3	.5		.5
1970 ⁴	11.2	10.6	7.7	3.8	3.9	2.9	.6		.6

¹ Does not include sawn ties.² Data may not add to totals because of rounding.³ Includes small volumes of hardwoods.⁴ Preliminary estimates.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics (8).

TABLE 26.—Consumption of selected timber products and other materials used in construction, manufacturing, and shipping,
1950-70

Year	Lumber						Plywood				Board			
	Total			Softwoods			Total			Thousand tons	Hardwood			Index 1954=100
	Con- sump- tion	Index 1954=100	Con- sump- tion	Index 1954=100	Con- sump- tion	Index 1954=100	Con- sump- tion	Index 1954=100	Con- sump- tion		Con- sump- tion	Index 1954=100	Con- sump- tion	Index 1954=100
	Billion board feet		Billion board feet		Billion board feet		Billion board feet		Billion board feet		Million square feet (%—inch basis)		Million square feet (%—inch basis)	
1950	40.9	105.7	33.4	106.0	7.5	105.6	4.241	78.5	2,672	67.1	1,246	87.6	402	80.1
1951	38.7	100.0	30.9	98.1	7.8	109.9	4,450	82.3	2,995	75.2	1,284	90.3	373	74.3
1952	39.2	101.3	31.9	101.3	7.3	102.8	5,222	96.6	3,166	79.5	1,383	97.3	425	84.7
1953	38.9	100.5	31.6	100.3	7.3	102.8	5,405	100.0	3,839	96.4	1,422	100.0	440	87.6
1954	38.7	100.0	31.5	100.0	7.1	100.0	7,071	130.8	3,983	100.0	1,795	126.2	502	100.0
1955	40.1	103.6	32.5	103.2	7.6	107.0	7,262	134.4	5,276	132.5	1,844	129.7	579	115.3
1956	40.9	105.7	32.8	104.1	8.1	114.1	7,412	137.1	5,418	136.0	1,773	124.7	609	121.3
1957	35.0	90.4	29.2	92.7	5.8	81.7	8,267	153.0	6,475	162.6	2,281	160.4	534	126.3
1958	36.1	93.3	30.0	95.2	6.1	85.9	9,945	184.0	7,664	192.4	2,281	160.4	673	134.1
1959	40.5	104.7	33.7	107.0	6.8	95.8	9,571	177.1	7,757	194.8	1,814	127.6	845	168.3
1960	36.0	93.0	29.6	94.0	6.4	90.1	10,523	194.7	8,495	213.3	2,028	142.6	774	154.2
1961	35.5	91.7	29.5	93.7	6.0	84.5	11,716	216.8	9,311	233.8	2,404	169.1	856	170.5
1962	37.3	96.4	30.8	97.8	6.5	91.5	12,984	240.2	10,367	260.3	2,617	184.0	987	196.6
1963	39.2	101.3	31.8	101.0	7.3	102.8	14,380	266.0	11,431	287.0	2,949	207.4	1,113	221.7
1964	40.8	105.4	33.4	106.0	7.4	104.2	15,492	286.6	12,402	311.4	3,090	217.3	1,230	245.0
1965	41.1	106.2	33.4	106.0	7.7	108.5	16,126	298.4	12,804	321.5	3,321	233.5	1,301	259.2
1966	40.8	105.4	32.8	104.1	8.0	112.7	15,909	294.3	12,758	320.3	3,152	221.7	1,236	246.2
1967	38.8	100.3	31.1	98.7	7.6	107.0	18,213	337.0	14,332	359.8	3,882	273.0	1,222	243.4
1968	41.5	107.2	34.0	107.9	7.4	104.2	17,314	320.3	13,354	335.3	3,960	278.5	1,480	294.8
1969	41.0	105.9	33.2	105.4	7.8	109.9	17,784	329.0	14,037	352.4	3,747	263.5	1,676	333.9
1970 ¹	39.2	101.3	31.9	101.3	7.3	102.8	17,784	329.0	14,037	352.4	3,747	263.5	1,582	315.1

Year	Board (continued)						Portland cement			Structural steel			Brick	
	Insulating		Particleboard			Million square feet ($\frac{3}{8}$ -inch basis)	Shipments		Index 1954=100	Shipments		Index 1954=100	Shipments	Index 1954=100
	Con- sump- tion	Index 1954=100	Con- sump- tion	Index 1954=100	Index 1954=100		Thousand tons	Million barrels		Thousand tons	Ship- ments			
1950	826	83.2						228	82.9				6,486	97.4
1951	901	90.7						241	87.6				6,307	94.7
1952	886	89.2						251	91.3			84.9	5,642	84.8
1953	939	94.6						261	94.9			99.4	5,771	86.7
1954	993	100.0						275	100.0			100.0	6,657	100.0
1955	1,089	109.7				² 70		293	106.5			116.7	7,741	116.3
1956	1,091	109.9				² 111		309	112.4			120.5	7,382	110.9
1957	975	98.2				183		290	105.5			147.7	6,306	94.7
1958	1,052	105.9				² 250		307	111.6			132.2	6,255	94.0
1959	1,172	118.0				296		335	121.8			105.1	7,258	109.0
1960	1,096	110.4				268		312	113.5			123.2	6,502	97.7
1961	1,077	108.5				326		321	116.7			121.8	6,428	96.6
1962	1,079	108.7				408		332	120.7			123.1	6,913	103.8
1963	1,142	115.0				496		349	126.9			130.6	7,405	111.2
1964	1,218	122.7				638		366	133.1			135.2	7,744	116.3
1965	1,265	127.4				803		374	136.0			137.8	8,089	121.5
1966	1,161	116.9				997		381	138.5			148.7	7,552	113.4
1967	1,185	119.3				1,115		374	136.0			144.8	7,117	106.9
1968	1,352	136.2				1,425		397	144.4			134.9	7,557	113.5
1969	1,362	137.2				1,716		410	149.1			141.7	7,290	109.5
1970 ¹	1,210	121.9				1,764		390	141.8			143.6	6,496	97.6

¹ Preliminary estimates.

² Forest Service estimates.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce and Agriculture.

TABLE 27.—*Pulpwood consumption, production, imports, exports, and the equivalent wood volumes of imports and exports of paper, board, and wood pulp, 1950-71*¹

[Thousand cords]

Year	U.S. total apparent consump- tion	Apparent consumption in U.S. mills						Paper, board and wood pulp (pulpwood equivalent)					
		Total	Domestic production ²			Total	Net imports	Imports	Exports	Net imports	Imports	Exports	
			Roundwood		Chips								
			Total	Softwoods									Hard- woods
1950	32,055	22,100	20,715	19,465	16,680	2,785	1,250	1,385	1,410	25	9,955	10,590	635
1951	37,160	27,625	25,130	23,720	20,070	3,650	1,410	2,495	2,510	15	9,530	10,675	1,140
1952	36,055	27,155	25,045	23,475	20,000	3,475	1,570	2,110	2,125	15	8,905	10,015	1,115
1953	37,435	27,860	26,320	24,785	20,705	4,080	1,535	1,540	1,550	10	9,570	10,460	885
1954	37,055	28,535	26,970	25,470	20,945	4,525	1,500	1,560	1,605	40	8,520	10,215	1,695
1955	41,200	32,655	30,950	28,600	23,365	5,235	2,350	1,705	1,765	60	8,545	10,790	2,245
1956	46,480	36,955	35,195	32,145	26,210	5,935	3,050	1,760	1,870	110	9,525	11,500	1,975
1957	44,385	36,085	34,420	30,535	24,525	6,010	3,885	1,665	1,765	100	8,300	10,580	2,280
1958	42,630	34,510	33,240	28,090	22,445	5,645	5,150	1,270	1,370	100	8,120	10,160	2,040
1959	46,675	37,770	36,715	30,580	23,380	7,200	6,135	1,055	1,175	120	8,905	11,295	2,390
1960	49,135	41,170	40,010	33,465	25,450	8,015	6,545	1,160	1,320	160	7,960	11,360	3,395
1961	49,290	41,430	40,270	32,115	23,995	8,120	8,155	1,160	1,350	190	7,860	11,525	3,665
1962	52,535	44,060	42,770	33,330	24,315	9,015	9,440	1,290	1,405	115	8,475	12,170	3,695
1963	53,990	46,255	44,710	34,665	25,120	9,545	10,045	1,545	1,635	90	7,730	12,050	4,315
1964	57,880	49,995	48,600	37,450	26,920	10,530	11,150	1,390	1,470	75	7,885	12,950	5,065
1965	62,375	53,470	52,320	40,290	29,250	11,040	12,030	1,150	1,305	155	8,900	13,765	4,860
1966	66,985	57,175	56,070	41,840	29,590	12,250	14,230	1,105	1,385	280	9,810	15,150	5,335
1967	66,870	58,420	57,470	41,810	30,100	11,710	15,660	945	1,590	640	8,450	14,295	5,845
1968	69,935	61,905	61,670	44,250	32,130	12,120	17,420	235	1,425	1,190	8,030	14,735	6,700
1969	75,100	66,225	66,910	47,070	33,590	13,480	19,840	-680	980	1,660	8,875	16,180	7,305
1970 ³	75,875	69,760	70,460	50,220	36,660	13,560	20,240	-700	1,120	1,820	6,120	15,220	9,100
1971 ³	79,405	71,595	71,900	50,400	36,700	13,700	21,500	-305	1,225	1,530	7,810	15,925	8,115

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Data for the years 1950-63 are domestic receipts at pulp mills.

³ Preliminary estimates.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (44, 46, 47); American

Pulphwood Association (5); U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (32, 34, 35); American Paper Institute (1). Data for selected years 1909-49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 14.

TABLE 28.—*Pulpwood production, by section and by softwoods and hardwoods, 1950-71*¹

[Million cords]

Year	All sections			North ²			South			West ²		
	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods ³	Hard-woods
1950	20.7	17.8	2.9	5.0	3.3	1.7	12.4	11.2	1.2	3.3	3.3	-----
1951	25.1	21.3	3.8	6.3	4.1	2.2	14.1	12.5	1.6	4.7	4.7	-----
1952	25.0	21.4	3.6	6.0	4.1	1.9	14.6	12.8	1.8	4.5	4.5	-----
1953	26.3	22.2	4.2	5.4	3.2	2.2	16.2	14.2	2.0	4.7	4.7	-----
1954	27.0	22.2	4.8	5.5	2.9	2.6	16.4	14.2	2.2	5.1	5.1	-----
1955	30.9	25.6	5.3	6.5	3.9	2.6	18.4	15.7	2.6	6.0	5.9	0.1
1956	35.2	29.1	6.1	7.4	4.4	3.0	20.3	17.4	2.9	7.5	7.3	.2
1957	34.4	28.2	6.2	7.3	4.3	3.0	19.8	16.8	3.0	7.4	7.2	.2
1958	33.2	27.3	5.9	6.2	3.6	2.6	20.2	17.1	3.1	6.8	6.6	.2
1959	36.7	29.1	7.6	6.6	3.3	3.3	22.8	18.7	4.0	7.4	7.1	.3
1960	40.0	31.5	8.5	7.9	4.2	3.7	23.6	19.1	4.5	8.5	8.2	.3
1961	40.3	31.5	8.8	7.2	3.6	3.6	24.2	19.4	4.9	8.9	8.5	.3
1962	42.8	33.0	9.8	7.8	4.0	3.8	25.6	20.0	5.6	9.4	9.0	.3
1963	44.7	34.2	10.5	8.0	3.9	4.1	26.6	20.7	5.9	10.1	9.6	.5
1964	48.6	36.9	11.7	8.7	3.9	4.8	28.8	22.5	6.4	11.1	10.5	.5
1965	52.3	39.8	12.5	9.0	4.1	4.9	30.8	23.8	7.0	12.5	12.0	.5
1966	56.1	42.0	14.1	10.3	4.4	5.9	33.1	25.4	7.7	12.7	12.2	.6
1967	57.5	43.5	13.9	10.2	4.4	5.8	33.7	25.9	7.7	13.6	13.2	.4
1968	61.7	47.1	14.6	9.8	4.3	5.5	37.1	28.5	8.6	14.7	14.3	.4
1969	66.9	50.2	16.7	10.5	4.1	6.4	40.9	31.1	9.8	15.5	15.0	.5
1970 ⁴	70.5	53.4	17.1	11.4	4.7	6.7	42.2	32.4	9.8	17.0	16.3	.6
1971 ⁴	71.9	54.5	17.4	11.0	4.4	6.6	44.6	34.3	10.3	16.3	15.8	.5

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Data for the year 1950-63 are domestic receipts at pulp mills.³ Includes small volumes of hardwoods prior to 1955.⁴ Preliminary estimates.Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (44); U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (33, 34, 35); American Pulpwood Association (5). Data for selected years 1899-1949 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 15.

[Dollars per standard cord, including bark]

Year	MidSouth ¹				Southeast ¹				Louisiana ²					
	Southern pine		Hardwoods		Southern pine—Chips		Southern pine		Hardwoods		Southern pine		Hardwoods	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴
1950	12.15	14.85	10.65	13.00			11.90	14.55						
1951	14.25	15.65	13.00	14.25			13.80	15.15						
1952	14.30	16.15	12.90	14.55			13.90	15.70						
1953	14.25	16.30	12.80	14.65			13.90	15.90						
1954	14.30	16.30	12.85	14.65			14.00	16.00						
1955	14.60	16.65	12.90	14.70			14.40	16.40			14.10	16.05	12.25	13.95
1956	15.65	17.25	13.50	14.90			15.40	17.00			14.40	15.90	11.95	13.20
1957	15.30	16.40	13.35	14.30	14.25	15.25	15.50	16.60	13.35	14.30	14.60	15.65	12.00	12.85
1958	15.30	16.15	13.10	13.85	14.30	15.10	15.50	16.40	13.45	14.20	14.75	15.60	11.90	12.60
1959	15.70	16.55	13.10	13.80	14.30	15.10	16.00	16.90	13.70	14.45	14.95	15.75	12.30	12.95
1960	16.05	16.90	13.10	13.80	14.40	15.15	16.45	17.35	13.60	14.35	14.85	15.65	12.15	12.80
1961	15.85	16.75	13.05	13.80	14.50	15.35	16.55	17.50	13.50	14.30	14.60	15.45	11.90	12.60
1962	15.80	16.65	13.20	13.90	14.55	15.35	16.55	17.45	13.40	14.15	14.50	15.30	11.90	12.55
1963	15.75	16.65	13.10	13.85	14.40	15.25	16.55	17.50	13.45	14.25	15.20	16.10	12.60	13.35
1964	15.90	16.80	13.15	13.90	14.30	15.10	17.00	17.95	13.60	14.35	15.25	16.10	12.95	13.65
1965	16.30	16.85	13.80	14.30	14.40	14.90	17.65	18.25	14.35	14.85	15.70	16.25	13.65	14.15
1966	16.85	16.90	15.05	15.10	15.15	15.20	18.80	18.85	14.90	14.95	16.50	16.55	14.80	14.85
1967	17.15	17.15	15.20	15.20	15.35	15.35	19.25	19.25	15.55	15.55	16.50	16.50	14.85	14.85
1968	17.75	17.30	15.85	15.85	15.80	15.40	19.85	19.35	15.60	15.20	17.00	16.60	16.30	15.90
1969	18.55	17.40	16.85	15.80	17.15	16.10	20.90	19.60	16.35	15.35	17.75	16.70	17.40	16.35
1970	18.80	17.05	16.95	15.35	16.40	14.85	21.10	19.10	17.15	15.55	17.70	16.05	17.45	15.80
1971 ⁵											17.60	15.45	17.55	15.40

Year	Wisconsin ³						Northern New Hampshire ³					
	Pine		Spruce		Hemlock		Aspen		Spruce and fir		Hemlock	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴
1950	14.25	17.40	20.50	25.05	14.50	17.75	10.50	12.85	14.75	18.05	15.10	18.45
1951	18.25	20.05	26.25	28.80	17.75	19.50	15.00	16.45	18.75	20.60	15.25	16.75
1952	19.00	21.45	27.15	30.65	18.75	21.15	13.90	15.70				
1953	18.10	20.70	24.75	28.30	17.15	19.60	12.85	14.70				
1954	17.75	20.25	25.50	29.10	18.75	21.40	12.40	14.15				
1955	17.50	19.95	25.75	29.35	18.25	20.80	12.50	14.25				
1956	18.25	20.10	27.15	29.95	19.50	21.50	13.50	14.90	20.25	22.35	16.25	17.90
1957	17.90	19.20	27.65	29.65	19.00	20.35	12.75	13.65	22.25	23.85	17.75	19.00
1958	17.25	18.25	27.50	29.05	19.25	20.35	12.25	12.95				
1959	18.75	19.80	27.75	29.25	19.25	20.30	12.90	13.60				
1960	17.65	18.60	27.75	29.25	18.90	19.90	13.00	13.70	22.25	23.45	17.00	17.90
1961	18.00	19.05	27.25	28.85	19.00	20.10	13.00	13.75	21.00	22.20	18.25	19.30
1962	18.00	19.00	27.00	28.50	19.15	20.20	12.75	13.45	21.00	22.15	17.00	17.95
1963	17.75	18.80	25.75	27.25	18.75	19.85	13.75	14.55	21.00	22.20	17.00	18.00
1964									21.00	22.20	17.00	17.95
1965									21.00	21.75	17.50	18.10
1966									21.75	21.80	18.00	18.05
1967	21.40	21.40	29.90	29.90	21.25	21.25	15.75	15.75	22.10	22.10	19.75	19.75
1968	21.40	20.90	28.25	27.55	21.15	20.65	16.00	15.60	22.10	21.55	20.00	19.50
1969	20.90	19.60	28.50	26.75	21.00	19.70	16.00	15.00	21.00	19.70	19.00	17.85
1970	23.15	20.95	29.25	26.50	21.15	19.15	16.00	14.50	22.50	20.40	20.00	18.10
1971 ⁵	24.25	21.30	28.50	25.00	21.00	18.45	16.00	14.05	22.50	19.75	20.00	17.55

¹ Weighted average of all pricing points.

² F.o.b. car.

³ Delivered to mill.

⁴ Derived by dividing price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

⁵ Preliminary.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (31, 32); Louisiana Department of Agriculture, State Market Commission (42); University of Wisconsin, Forestry Department (63); University of New Hampshire, Cooperative Extension Service (48).

TABLE 30.—*Pulpwood stumpage prices, by selected State and species, 1950-71*
[Dollars per cord]

Year	Louisiana				Wisconsin				Northern New Hampshire			
	Southern pine		Hardwoods		Pine		Spruce		Hemlock		Aspen	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹
1950	---	---	---	---	3.75	4.60	5.50	6.70	2.25	2.75	1.90	2.30
1951	---	---	---	---	5.75	6.30	8.00	8.80	4.75	5.20	4.10	4.50
1952	---	---	---	---	5.25	5.95	7.00	7.90	2.90	3.25	2.40	2.70
1953	---	---	---	---	4.45	5.10	6.25	7.15	2.90	3.30	2.35	2.70
1954	---	---	---	---	5.10	5.80	6.50	7.40	3.00	3.40	2.40	2.75
1955	3.45	3.95	---	---	4.50	5.15	9.00	10.25	2.25	2.55	3.10	3.55
1956	---	---	1.60	1.75	5.70	6.30	7.10	7.85	3.50	3.85	2.35	2.60
1957	4.25	4.55	1.60	1.70	5.65	6.05	7.25	7.75	3.40	3.65	2.40	2.55
1958	4.25	4.50	1.65	1.75	4.75	5.00	7.85	8.30	4.15	4.40	2.45	2.60
1959	4.25	4.50	1.70	1.80	5.40	5.70	7.70	8.10	4.40	4.65	2.70	2.85
1960	---	---	1.60	1.70	5.05	5.30	7.25	7.65	4.00	4.20	2.95	3.10
1961	4.25	4.50	1.55	1.65	5.50	5.80	8.00	8.45	4.00	4.25	2.00	2.10
1962	4.25	4.50	1.55	1.65	5.15	5.45	8.25	8.70	4.20	4.45	2.45	2.60
1963	4.30	4.55	1.55	1.65	5.25	5.55	8.00	8.45	4.25	4.50	2.25	2.40
1964	4.30	4.55	1.65	1.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1965	---	---	1.60	1.65	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966	4.55	4.55	1.70	1.70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1967	4.60	4.60	1.75	1.75	6.05	6.05	7.20	7.20	4.35	4.35	2.25	2.25
1968	4.65	4.55	1.85	1.80	5.50	5.35	8.05	7.85	4.90	4.80	2.75	2.70
1969	4.65	4.35	1.90	1.80	6.00	5.65	7.50	7.05	5.30	5.00	3.00	2.80
1970	---	---	1.95	1.75	6.50	5.90	7.10	6.45	4.75	4.30	3.00	2.70
1971 ²	4.75	4.15	1.90	1.65	6.55	5.75	5.25	4.60	4.00	3.50	2.80	2.45

¹ Derived by dividing price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

² Preliminary.

Sources: Louisiana Department of Agriculture, State Market Commission (12); University of Wisconsin, Forestry Department (63); University of New Hampshire, Cooperative Extension Service (18).

TABLE 31.—*Plywood production, imports, exports, and consumption, by softwoods and hardwoods, 1950-71*¹
(%-inch basis)

Year	Domestic production				Imports			Exports			Apparent consumption			Per capita consumption		
	Total		Softwoods		Total		Softwoods		Total		Softwoods		Hard-woods		Total	
	Million square feet	Hard-woods Million square feet	Million square feet	Hard-woods Million square feet	Million square feet	Hard-woods Million square feet	Million square feet	Hard-woods Million square feet	Million square feet	Hard-woods Million square feet	Million square feet	Hard-woods Million square feet	Million square feet	Hard-woods Million square feet	Square feet	Square feet
1950	4,192	2,676	45	(³)	45	4	4	3	4	4	4,241	2,672	1,246	18	27	19
1951	4,403	2,995	53	4	53	4	4	1	4	4	4,450	2,995	1,284	20	28	8
1952	5,076	3,178	60	1	60	1	13	(³)	13	13	5,222	3,166	1,383	24	33	9
1953	5,106	3,848	156	(³)	156	(³)	10	7	10	7	5,405	3,833	1,422	24	33	9
1954	6,639	3,989	306	(³)	306	(³)	7	8	7	8	7,071	3,983	1,795	32	43	11
1955	6,780	5,284	443	(³)	443	(³)	16	15	16	15	7,262	5,276	1,844	32	43	11
1956	6,830	5,432	498	(³)	498	(³)	15	12	15	12	7,412	5,418	1,773	33	43	10
1957	7,638	6,487	597	(³)	597	(³)	14	72	14	72	8,267	6,475	1,792	37	47	10
1958	9,082	7,736	938	(³)	938	(³)	75	3	75	3	9,945	7,664	2,281	56	69	13
1959	8,861	7,759	725	11	725	11	15	3	15	3	9,571	7,757	1,814	43	53	10
1960	9,801	8,496	739	13	739	13	17	2	17	2	10,523	8,495	2,028	46	57	11
1961	10,831	9,315	903	13	903	13	19	1	19	1	11,716	9,311	2,404	50	63	13
1962	12,058	10,375	945	10	945	10	19	2	19	2	12,984	10,367	2,617	55	69	14
1963	13,366	11,455	1,045	5	1,045	5	31	2	31	2	14,380	11,431	2,949	60	75	15
1964	14,477	12,428	1,052	5	1,052	5	37	6	37	6	15,492	12,402	3,090	64	80	16
1965	14,925	12,849	1,257	3	1,257	3	56	8	56	8	16,126	12,804	3,321	65	82	17
1966	14,756	12,840	1,247	3	1,247	3	93	8	93	8	15,909	12,758	3,152	64	80	16
1967	16,395	14,385	1,896	10	1,896	10	78	14	78	14	18,213	14,332	3,882	71	91	19
1968	15,407	13,538	2,121	15	2,121	15	215	16	215	16	17,314	13,354	3,960	66	85	20
1969	15,907	14,149	2,049	2	2,049	2	172	58	172	58	17,785	14,038	3,747	69	87	18
1970	18,288	16,358	2,548	3	2,548	3	114	99	114	99	20,721	16,262	4,459	79	100	22
1971																

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Includes mixed species (not classified as hardwoods or softwoods).

³ Less than 500,000 square feet.

⁴ Preliminary estimates.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census (40, 45, 46, 47).

TABLE 32.—Average value of U.S. imports of hardwood plywood, selected years, 1950-71

[Dollars per thousand square feet, surface measure]

Year	All countries	Japan	Philippines	Taiwan	Republic of Korea	Other
1950-----	105.30	59.50	124.00	-----	-----	109.20
1955-----	80.30	64.30	104.80	95.90	-----	115.30
1960-----	73.90	72.90	66.80	35.30	52.30	94.70
1965-----	58.30	65.60	58.70	40.50	43.50	88.10
1967-----	56.20	75.50	50.30	40.10	42.90	88.50
1969-----	57.80	86.60	53.10	42.60	45.80	91.10
1970-----	49.90	80.50	42.10	39.10	41.60	92.50
1971 ¹ -----	50.60	89.40	42.80	40.30	43.20	92.70

¹ Average value, Jan.-Oct.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, compiled

from statistics published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (47).

TABLE 33.—U.S. imports of hardwood¹ plywood, by country of origin, 1950-71²
[Million square feet, surface measure]

Year	Latin America				Asia									
	Total	Canada	Mexico	Central America and West Indies	South America	Total	Japan	Philippines	Taiwan	Korea	Other Asia	Africa	Europe	Other
1950	63.3	50.0	0.8	(³)	5.5	5.4	5.1	0.3	—	—	—	(³)	1.5	—
1951	70.2	47.2	.7	0.1	4.8	13.1	12.9	.1	—	—	—	0.4	3.8	(³)
1952	85.0	57.1	.9	.1	2.6	17.6	17.3	.1	—	—	—	.6	6.0	—
1953	220.4	50.8	2.1	1.9	4.5	106.3	105.0	.5	0.1	—	—	3.6	51.0	—
1954	434.0	71.1	3.4	.2	4.4	291.8	289.0	1.5	.4	—	—	5.3	51.7	6.2
1955	627.6	99.3	3.6	1.4	3.9	439.1	428.6	9.8	.1	—	—	10.9	62.5	6.9
1956	706.5	81.2	.4	1.0	3.9	543.5	527.2	14.9	.4	—	—	13.8	53.4	9.3
1957	846.4	64.4	1.8	1.9	5.6	717.6	679.8	33.2	3.4	—	—	11.0	40.4	3.9
1958	911.4	42.4	6.0	.6	5.3	794.3	669.6	97.4	23.4	—	—	15.6	46.3	.9
1959	1,330.2	60.2	8.6	4.4	19.1	1,083.0	810.9	213.6	37.3	0.4	—	25.8	125.1	4.0
1960	1,014.0	43.0	2.5	1.8	9.5	857.1	688.3	118.8	45.4	.2	—	16.7	83.2	.2
1961	1,097.4	42.1	1.4	2.5	13.9	962.0	660.5	153.4	108.6	15.9	—	14.6	58.6	2.4
1962	1,438.9	56.6	1.3	.7	13.7	1,269.2	740.1	214.4	212.5	51.4	—	13.8	83.7	—
1963	1,620.7	71.9	1.2	1.2	16.4	1,428.4	739.8	246.7	273.0	120.3	—	9.1	92.5	(³)
1964	1,947.2	68.1	.2	2.2	11.3	1,747.2	680.5	355.7	461.3	205.4	—	9.3	108.8	—
1965	2,132.9	64.5	(³)	(³)	10.8	1,932.3	768.0	307.8	468.2	336.7	—	6.8	118.3	—
1966	2,553.8	64.1	—	—	8.7	2,329.0	783.4	397.9	528.8	573.6	—	6.6	145.1	.2
1967	2,532.7	48.0	(³)	—	8.1	2,355.9	632.3	471.5	485.4	702.0	—	2.4	118.2	(³)
1968	3,841.2	53.0	—	1.0	11.2	3,619.1	921.3	602.2	829.6	1,167.2	—	1.0	156.0	(³)
1969	4,290.3	40.6	.1	4.0	7.6	4,043.9	802.3	572.1	936.0	1,589.8	—	1.8	192.3	(³)
1970	4,168.2	24.9	(³)	1.9	8.4	3,996.3	623.6	570.9	939.6	1,787.3	—	.5	136.1	.1
1971 ⁴	5,182.3	45.9	(³)	1.3	12.5	4,995.1	599.8	593.3	1,397.4	2,252.4	—	(³)	127.4	(³)

¹ Includes mixed species (not classified as hardwoods or softwoods).

² Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

³ Less than 50,000 square feet.

⁴ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (47).

TABLE 34.—U.S. imports and exports of veneer, by kind, 1950-71 ¹

[Million square feet, surface measure]

Year	Imports			Exports			
	Total	Birch or maple	Other	Total	Fancy, face, figured, and special	Utility, commercial, and container	Other ²
1950	361.9	161.9	200.1	34.5	20.8	13.7	-----
1951	443.2	177.5	265.7	40.6	22.1	18.5	-----
1952	428.0	253.3	174.7	30.7	19.1	11.6	-----
1953	583.5	335.6	247.9	49.1	31.9	17.2	-----
1954	584.2	312.2	272.0	43.8	27.8	15.5	-----
1955	765.4	329.0	436.4	51.7	28.6	23.1	-----
1956	729.1	377.3	351.8	51.5	32.3	19.2	-----
1957	502.8	316.9	185.9	51.9	34.2	17.7	-----
1958	650.4	376.5	273.9	60.7	37.9	22.8	-----
1959	1,064.0	496.5	567.5	66.1	37.8	28.4	-----
1960	878.0	463.6	414.4	60.2	30.5	29.6	-----
1961	943.4	514.7	428.7	58.1	29.3	28.8	-----
1962	1,276.1	624.4	651.7	64.8	31.1	33.7	-----
1963	1,467.7	664.6	803.1	79.1	43.5	35.6	-----
1964	1,736.8	751.8	984.9	144.3	78.9	65.5	-----
1965	1,958.2	817.4	1,140.8	169.8	98.9	44.7	26.1
1966	2,042.9	766.4	1,276.6	153.9	68.9	41.6	43.4
1967	1,990.9	754.9	1,236.0	192.8	60.3	45.5	87.0
1968	2,340.1	820.8	1,519.3	306.3	89.8	83.8	132.7
1969	2,054.6	698.2	1,356.4	360.6	121.0	73.2	166.4
1970	1,876.5	650.0	1,226.6	327.1	129.1	54.8	143.3
1971 ³	2,302.1	812.0	1,490.1	571.4	117.1	55.6	398.8

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Softwood veneer not shown separately by kind.³ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (46, 47).

TABLE 35.—U.S. imports of hardwood ¹ veneer, by country of origin, 1950-71 ²

[Million square feet, surface measure]

Year	Total	Canada	Latin America				Asia				Africa	Europe	Other
			Total	Mexico	Central America and West Indies	South America	Total	Japan	Philippines	Other Asia			
1950	361.9	348.5	2.3	(³)	2.3	(³)	0.6	0.5	0.1	-----	3.4	7.1	0.1
1951	443.2	396.5	8.2	-----	7.7	0.6	2.0	2.0	-----	-----	31.8	4.6	.1
1952	428.0	402.5	6.0	0.3	5.7	(³)	.9	.6	.3	-----	15.7	2.9	-----
1953	583.5	511.6	1.0	(³)	1.0	(³)	21.3	.3	21.0	(³)	45.0	4.4	.1
1954	584.2	524.1	2.5	2.1	.4	-----	29.0	.3	28.6	0.1	24.2	3.1	1.2
1955	765.4	674.6	6.9	6.1	.8	-----	51.2	.3	49.7	1.2	29.0	2.8	.9
1956	729.1	621.0	7.7	7.3	.4	-----	56.2	3.3	51.4	1.5	37.8	5.3	1.1
1957	502.8	373.7	9.3	4.8	4.4	(³)	77.2	7.4	69.5	.3	37.8	4.7	.1
1958	650.4	455.6	7.4	1.3	5.9	.2	153.4	82.2	70.7	.5	29.5	4.3	.2
1959	1,064.0	559.9	21.1	4.3	6.5	10.3	399.8	225.4	174.1	.3	57.7	25.5	.1
1960	840.8	472.3	22.3	5.2	5.9	11.3	225.2	19.9	205.0	.3	98.1	22.8	.1
1961	894.8	515.9	27.6	5.8	8.8	13.0	237.0	8.6	223.7	4.7	96.0	18.2	.1
1962	1,232.2	638.4	42.7	3.5	16.9	22.3	338.4	5.7	295.6	37.1	168.7	44.0	.1
1963	1,397.9	684.6	63.1	1.7	14.3	47.2	455.2	4.0	391.0	60.1	146.9	48.2	(³)
1964	1,708.3	781.3	69.8	.7	21.8	47.3	664.4	2.1	557.2	105.2	158.8	33.8	.2
1965	1,871.2	852.0	67.2	.1	19.2	47.8	687.0	4.8	527.0	155.2	219.8	44.3	.9
1966	1,843.6	792.8	96.4	.3	21.2	74.9	714.1	3.8	522.7	187.6	209.7	29.6	1.0
1967	1,796.7	755.8	140.9	.1	8.0	132.8	580.9	3.8	451.8	125.3	271.2	27.7	.2
1968	2,178.7	837.7	200.4	1.5	16.8	182.2	837.7	4.3	609.8	223.6	276.5	26.3	.1
1969	1,855.7	713.9	152.7	.6	13.1	139.0	838.6	5.3	671.4	161.9	128.1	22.2	.3
1970	1,605.8	672.4	191.0	.6	5.0	185.4	569.2	3.3	460.0	105.8	147.0	26.1	.1
1971 ⁴	2,035.2	842.4	216.0	.5	15.1	200.5	809.5	4.5	590.9	214.0	143.1	24.0	.2

¹ Includes mixed species (not classified as hardwoods or softwoods) for the years 1950-59.² Data may not add to totals because of rounding.³ Less than 50,000 square feet.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (47).

⁴ Preliminary.

TABLE 36.—*Veneer log production,¹ by softwoods and hardwoods, 1951-71*

[Million board feet, local log rule]

Year	All species	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Year	All species	Softwoods	Hardwoods
1951	2,271	1,232	1,039	1962	4,854	4,068	786
1952	2,537	1,548	989	1963	5,308	4,530	778
1953	2,815	1,861	954	1964	5,845	5,005	840
1954	2,846	1,978	868	1965	6,275	5,425	850
1955	3,433	2,431	1,002	1966	6,315	5,610	705
1956	3,513	2,493	1,020	1967	6,305	5,610	695
1957	3,332	2,455	877	1968	6,485	5,755	730
1958	3,713	2,884	829	1969	5,885	5,205	680
1959	4,350	3,488	862	1970 ²	6,095	5,460	635
1960	4,276	3,446	830	1971 ²	6,930	6,230	700
1961	4,628	3,836	792				

¹ Includes small volumes of imported logs.² Preliminary estimates.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

(40, 45); U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Data for selected years 1905-47 in *The demand and price situation for forest products*, 1964, table 18.TABLE 37.—*Douglas-fir veneer log prices,¹ western Washington and northwest Oregon, 1950-70*

[Dollars per thousand board feet, Scribner log scale]

Year	Average ²		Grade					
			No. 1		No. 2		No. 3	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³
1950	89.40	109.30	102.60	125.40	89.00	108.80	73.60	90.00
1951	96.50	105.90	108.20	118.80	97.30	106.80	81.80	89.80
1952	96.00	108.40	108.40	122.30	98.20	110.80	80.70	91.10
1953	96.30	110.20	109.60	125.40	98.80	113.00	80.20	91.80
1954	94.80	108.20	109.00	124.40	98.40	112.30	79.60	90.90
1955	96.30	109.70	111.50	127.00	102.30	116.50	83.40	95.00
1956	99.10	109.30	114.20	125.90	105.50	116.30	86.20	95.00
1957	98.70	105.80	113.40	121.50	104.20	111.70	83.20	89.20
1958	95.70	101.20	114.60	121.10	103.70	109.60	81.00	85.60
1959	97.10	102.40	117.90	124.40	107.30	113.20	83.90	88.50
1960	100.10	105.50	118.70	125.10	108.00	113.80	86.80	91.50
1961	94.90	100.40	112.30	118.80	102.20	108.10	83.00	87.80
1962	95.00	100.20	114.30	120.60	103.30	109.00	82.20	86.70
1963	85.20	90.20	111.40	117.90	99.90	105.70	84.00	88.90
1964	85.90	90.70	114.80	121.20	102.30	108.00	85.00	89.80
1965	93.90	97.20	122.40	126.70	109.50	113.40	92.80	96.10
1966	97.50	97.70	127.60	127.90	114.90	115.10	97.70	97.90
1967	105.90	105.90	137.90	137.90	122.30	122.30	103.00	103.00
1968	111.00	108.30	149.40	145.80	128.60	125.50	110.20	107.50
1969	137.70	129.30	164.50	154.50	148.60	139.50	137.40	129.00
1970	136.60	123.70	180.30	163.30	156.00	141.30	136.80	123.90

¹ Prices are for log transactions which may take place at a variety of points in the distribution process; e.g., at a river dump, reloading station or truck scaling station, or on delivery to a mill.² Includes special fir peeler or special mill grade.³ Derived by dividing price in current dollars by the Bureau of

Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, reporting data collected by the Industrial Forestry Association (28).

TABLE 38.—*Hardwood veneer log prices, by selected State and species, 1950-71*

[Dollars per thousand board feet, f.o.b. mill]

Year	Wisconsin						Illinois				Southern Indiana 2			
	Maple (hard)		Basswood		Yellow birch		Aspen		Walnut		White oak		Black walnut	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars 1	Current dollars	1967 dollars 1	Current dollars	1967 dollars 1	Current dollars	1967 dollars 1	Current dollars	1967 dollars 1	Current dollars	1967 dollars 1	Current dollars	1967 dollars 1
1950	95.00	116.00	90.00	110.00	132.50	162.00								
1951	92.50	101.50	97.50	107.00	175.00	192.00								
1952	87.50	99.00	100.00	113.00	187.50	211.50								
1953	90.00	103.00	92.50	106.00	185.00	211.50			147.00	168.00	124.00	142.00		
1954	90.00	102.50	94.00	107.50	180.00	205.50			205.50	234.50	137.00	156.50		
1955	84.00	95.50	97.50	111.00	182.50	208.00			223.00	254.00	108.50	123.50		
1956	105.00	116.00	102.50	113.00	217.50	240.00	62.50	69.00	228.00	251.50	79.00	87.00		
1957	107.50	115.00	91.50	98.00	197.50	211.50	62.50	67.00	205.00	219.50	95.00	102.00		
1958	109.00	115.00	86.50	91.50	217.50	230.00	51.30	54.00	266.00	281.00	110.00	116.50		
1959	115.00	121.50	97.50	103.00	206.50	218.00			274.50	289.50			215.00	227.00
1960	119.00	125.50	91.50	96.50	212.50	224.00	67.50	71.00					300.00	316.00
1961	120.00	127.00	87.50	92.50	200.00	211.50	50.00	53.00	283.50	300.00	99.00	105.00	250.00	265.00
1962	117.50	124.00	89.00	94.00	200.00	211.00	65.00	68.50	309.50	326.50	95.00	100.00	415.00	438.00
1963	117.50	124.50	90.00	95.00	220.00	233.00	65.00	69.00	419.50	444.00	80.00	84.50	500.00	529.00
1964									409.50	432.50	76.00	80.50	400.00	422.00
1965									523.50	542.00	168.50	174.50	598.00	619.00
1966									603.00	604.00	103.00	103.00	767.00	769.00
1967									637.50	637.50	161.50	161.50	796.00	796.00
1968	140.00	140.00	115.00	115.00	244.00	244.00	73.50	73.50	780.00	780.00	207.50	202.50	967.00	943.00
1969	136.00	132.50	112.50	110.00	215.00	210.00	76.50	74.50	800.00	845.00	200.00	188.00	1,083.00	1,017.00
	141.50	133.00	112.50	105.50	209.00	196.00	80.50	75.50	900.00	845.00				
1970	153.00	138.50	112.50	102.00	196.50	178.00	91.50	83.00	750.00	679.50	275.00	249.00	1,250.00	1,132.00
1971 4	145.00	127.50	120.00	105.50	230.00	202.00	102.50	90.00	1,250.00	1,097.50	237.50	208.50	1,381.00	1,212.00

Southern Indiana ^{2,3} (continued)

	Black walnut (continued)						Tulip poplar							
	Select 16"-17"		Prime 24"-28" +		Select 24"-28" +		Prime 16"-17"		Select 16"-17"		Prime 24"-28"		Select 24"-28" +	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹
1958	165.00	174.00	390.00	412.00	300.00	317.00	75.00	79.00	70.00	74.00	110.00	116.00	110.00	116.00
1959	240.00	253.00	535.00	564.00	360.00	380.00	90.00	95.00	80.00	84.00	150.00	158.00		
1960														
1961	185.00	196.00	425.00	450.00	315.00	333.00	85.00	90.00	90.00	95.00	110.00	116.00	115.00	122.00
1962	275.00	290.00	640.00	675.00	410.00	432.00	91.00	96.00	90.00	95.00	125.00	132.00	105.00	111.00
1963	280.00	296.00	770.00	815.00	570.00	603.00	98.00	104.00	96.00	102.00	125.00	132.00	105.00	111.00
1964	260.00	275.00	829.00	875.00	560.00	591.00	92.00	97.00	88.00	93.00	120.00	127.00	108.00	114.00
1965	425.00	440.00	922.00	954.00	639.00	661.00	104.00	108.00	93.00	96.00	125.00	129.00	97.00	100.00
1966	367.00	368.00	1,040.00	1,042.00	580.00	581.00	105.00	105.00	90.00	90.00	136.00	136.00	100.00	100.00
1967	550.00	550.00	1,078.00	1,078.00	712.00	712.00	142.00	142.00	108.00	108.00	171.00	171.00	151.00	151.00
1968	510.00	498.00	1,367.00	1,334.00	880.00	859.00								
1969	575.00	540.00	1,594.00	1,497.00	883.00	829.00	140.00	131.00	102.00	96.00	175.00	164.00		
1970	781.00	707.00	1,875.00	1,698.00	1,170.00	1,060.00	110.00	100.00	90.00	82.00			120.00	109.00
1971 ⁴	550.00	483.00	1,907.00	1,674.00	944.00	829.00	147.00	129.00	114.00	100.00	158.00	139.00	128.00	112.00

¹ Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics whole sale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

² Data for the years 1960-67 and 1969 not available.

³ Prices for Northern and Southern Indiana, 1969-70.

⁴ Preliminary.

Source: University of Wisconsin, Forestry Department (63); Illinois Co-operative Crop Reporting Service (10); Purdue University, Cooperative Extension Service (22).

TABLE 39.—*Rosin, and turpentine: supplies, requirements, and prices for crop year beginning April 1, 1960-71*

ROSIN (520-pound drums)

Crop year beginning Apr. 1	Commodity and type	Supply			Requirements			Carry-out stocks ¹	Average price <i>Dollars per cwt.²</i>	
		Carry-in stocks ¹	Production	Imports	Total supply	Domestic	Export			Total
1960	Gum	171,520	370,150	350	542,020	262,110	156,720	418,830	123,190	14.52
	Steam distilled wood	54,900	1,219,850	0	1,274,750	756,560	373,490	1,130,050	144,700	
	Tall oil	24,700	419,960	0	444,660	303,490	97,380	400,870	43,790	
	Total	251,120	2,009,960	350	2,261,430	1,322,160	627,590	1,949,750	311,680	
1961	Gum	123,190	474,500	³ 420	598,110	265,560	153,310	418,870	179,240	11.95
	Steam distilled wood	144,700	1,105,410	³ 3,000	1,253,110	778,530	316,680	1,095,210	157,900	
	Tall oil	43,790	471,150	0	514,940	318,580	73,220	391,800	123,140	
	Total	311,680	2,051,060	3,420	2,366,160	1,362,670	543,210	1,905,880	460,280	
1962	Gum	179,240	492,890	³ 500	672,630	225,380	91,050	316,430	356,200	11.05
	Steam distilled wood	157,900	1,093,770	³ 8,680	1,260,350	741,150	344,110	1,085,260	175,090	
	Tall oil	123,140	477,600	0	600,740	358,880	83,930	442,810	157,930	
	Total	460,280	2,064,260	9,180	2,533,720	1,325,410	519,090	1,844,500	689,220	
1963	Gum	356,200	458,960	2,112	817,272	184,502	64,700	249,202	568,070	11.00
	Steam distilled wood	175,090	1,098,050	(¹)	1,273,140	743,980	318,560	1,062,540	210,600	
	Tall oil	157,930	527,930	(¹)	685,860	420,530	101,290	521,820	164,040	
	Total	689,220	2,084,940	2,112	2,776,272	1,349,012	484,550	1,833,562	942,710	
1964	Gum	568,070	392,600	4,250	964,920	173,640	54,120	227,760	737,160	11.02
	Steam distilled wood	210,600	1,036,370	(¹)	1,246,970	743,570	329,790	1,073,360	173,610	
	Tall oil	164,040	586,040	(¹)	750,080	477,600	100,490	578,090	171,990	
	Total	942,710	2,015,010	4,250	2,961,970	1,394,810	484,400	1,879,210	1,082,760	
1965	Gum	737,160	361,310	670	1,099,140	157,760	80,530	238,290	860,850	10.36
	Steam distilled wood	173,610	1,079,560	(¹)	1,253,170	737,630	327,520	1,065,150	188,020	
	Tall oil	171,990	626,400	(¹)	798,390	480,300	132,480	612,780	185,610	
	Total	1,082,760	2,067,270	670	3,150,700	1,375,690	540,530	1,916,220	1,234,480	
1966	Gum	860,850	272,940	890	1,134,680	195,130	104,600	299,730	834,950	10.30
	Steam distilled wood	188,020	985,670	(¹)	1,173,690	691,920	344,480	1,036,400	137,290	
	Tall oil	185,610	699,180	(¹)	884,790	503,760	209,790	713,550	171,240	
	Total	1,234,480	1,957,790	890	3,193,160	1,390,810	658,870	2,049,680	1,143,480	
1967	Gum	834,950	223,400	710	1,059,060	169,650	195,590	365,240	693,820	10.36
	Steam distilled wood	137,290	964,730	(¹)	1,102,020	661,920	296,620	958,540	143,480	
	Tall oil	171,240	680,590	(¹)	851,830	515,910	213,250	729,160	122,670	
	Total	1,143,480	1,868,720	710	3,012,910	1,347,480	705,460	2,052,940	959,970	
1968	Gum	693,820	171,040	700	865,560	176,290	194,560	370,850	494,710	10.45
	Steam distilled wood	143,480	960,160	(¹)	1,103,640	708,550	278,430	986,980	116,660	
	Tall oil	122,670	714,360	(¹)	837,030	544,980	172,340	717,320	119,710	
	Total	959,970	1,845,560	700	2,806,230	1,429,820	645,330	2,075,150	731,080	

1969	Gum	494,710	118,750	820	614,280	172,510	115,250	287,760	326,520	11.80
	Steam distilled wood	116,660	829,900	(¹)	946,560	568,300	308,970	877,270	69,290	
	Tall oil	119,710	792,840	(¹)	912,550	635,520	221,970	857,490	55,060	
	Total	731,080	1,741,490	820	2,473,390	1,376,330	646,190	2,022,520	450,870	
1970	Gum	326,520	87,740	480	414,740	144,020	123,690	267,710	147,030	15.03
	Steam distilled wood	69,290	768,480	(¹)	837,770	523,480	261,130	784,610	53,160	
	Tall oil	55,060	799,620	(¹)	854,680	616,670	185,160	801,830	52,850	
	Total	450,870	1,655,840	480	2,107,190	1,284,170	569,980	1,854,150	253,040	
1971 (Est.)	Gum	147,000	92,000	1,000	240,000	113,000	65,000	178,000	62,000	16.90
	Steam distilled wood	53,000	734,000	(¹)	787,000	481,000	235,000	716,000	71,000	
	Tall oil	53,000	805,000	(¹)	858,000	652,000	160,000	812,000	46,000	
	Total	253,000	1,631,000	1,000	1,885,000	1,246,000	460,000	1,706,000	179,000	
TURPENTINE (50-gallon barrels)										
1960	Gum	32,950	118,950	15,570	167,470	92,150	23,200	115,350	52,120	.479
	Steam distilled wood	^a 100,000	162,880	0	262,880	136,990	27,890	164,880	^a 98,000	
	Sulphate	62,530	322,940	0	385,470	293,630	30,660	324,290	^a 61,180	
	Total	195,480	604,770	15,570	815,820	522,770	81,750	604,520	211,300	
1961	Gum	52,120	152,810	15,220	220,150	107,960	47,120	155,080	65,070	.245
	Steam distilled wood	^a 98,000	151,470	0	249,470	154,710	23,720	178,430	^a 71,040	
	Sulphate	^a 61,180	332,830	0	394,010	283,260	11,370	294,630	^a 99,380	
	Total	211,300	637,110	15,220	863,630	545,930	82,210	628,140	235,490	
1962	Gum	65,070	152,100	12,910	230,080	102,780	58,320	161,100	68,980	.201
	Steam distilled wood	^a 71,040	152,610	0	223,650	¹ 131,920	26,420	158,340	65,310	
	Sulphate	^a 99,380	348,350	0	447,730	¹ 333,560	15,630	349,190	98,540	
	Total	235,490	653,060	12,910	901,460	568,260	100,370	668,630	232,830	
1963	Gum	68,980	140,520	13,900	223,400	99,230	91,820	191,050	32,350	.339
	Steam distilled wood	65,310	157,480	0	222,790	117,700	40,000	157,700	65,030	
	Sulphate	98,540	375,530	0	474,070	344,000	31,450	375,450	98,620	
	Total	232,830	673,530	13,900	920,260	560,930	163,270	724,200	196,060	
1964	Gum	32,350	119,580	23,090	175,020	101,230	47,200	148,430	26,590	.450
	Steam distilled wood	65,090	157,450	0	222,540	157,440	25,400	182,840	39,700	
	Sulphate	98,620	402,070	0	500,690	417,440	12,300	429,740	70,950	
	Total	196,060	679,100	23,090	898,250	676,110	84,900	761,010	137,240	
1965	Gum	26,590	111,370	18,010	155,970	105,650	21,510	127,160	28,810	.555
	Steam distilled wood	39,700	168,630	0	208,330	153,660	17,010	170,670	37,660	
	Sulphate	70,950	420,660	0	491,610	408,390	6,600	414,990	76,620	
	Total	137,240	700,660	18,010	855,910	667,700	45,120	712,820	143,090	
1966	Gum	28,810	84,210	17,800	130,820	87,070	22,140	109,210	21,610	.562
	Steam distilled wood	37,660	154,540	0	192,200	138,360	11,510	149,870	42,330	
	Sulphate	76,620	426,750	(¹)	503,370	424,230	2,800	427,030	76,340	
	Total	143,090	665,500	17,800	826,390	649,660	36,450	686,110	140,280	
1967	Gum	21,610	67,740	20,790	110,140	75,900	17,980	93,880	16,260	.574
	Steam distilled wood	42,330	140,470	0	182,800	144,550	14,540	159,090	23,710	
	Sulphate	76,340	419,730	(¹)	496,070	430,350	290	430,640	65,430	
	Total	140,280	627,940	20,790	789,010	650,800	32,810	683,610	105,400	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 39.—Rosin and turpentine: supplies, requirements, and prices for crop year beginning April 1, 1960-71—Continued

TURPENTINE (50-gallon barrels)—Continued

Crop year beginning Apr. 1	Commodity and type	Carry-in stocks ¹			Supply		Requirements			Carry-out stocks ¹	Average price
		Production	Imports	Total supply	Domestic	Export	Total				
1968	Gum	16,260	50,410	32,916	99,586	81,206	7,370	88,576	11,010	Dollars per gal ³	
	Steam distilled wood	23,710	128,600	(²)	152,310	118,520	14,700	133,220	19,090		
	Sulphate	65,430	473,160	(²)	538,590	463,230	18,710	481,940	56,650		
	Total	105,400	652,170	32,916	790,486	662,956	40,780	703,736	86,750		
1969	Gum	11,010	34,990	23,050	69,050	50,180	5,510	55,690	13,360	1.138	
	Steam distilled wood	19,090	102,880	(²)	121,970	101,240	6,790	108,030	13,940		
	Sulphate	56,650	479,500	(²)	536,150	458,940	22,680	481,620	54,530		
	Total	86,750	617,370	23,050	727,170	610,360	34,980	645,340	81,830		
1970	Gum	13,360	25,830	24,130	63,320	44,230	6,130	50,360	12,960	1.200	
	Steam distilled wood	13,940	94,620	(²)	108,560	83,100	6,250	89,350	19,210		
	Sulphate	54,530	455,350	(²)	509,880	420,190	27,270	447,460	62,420		
	Total	81,830	575,800	24,130	681,760	547,520	39,650	587,170	94,590		
1971 (Est.)	Gum	13,000	28,000	25,000	66,000	49,000	4,000	53,000	13,000	1.200	
	Steam distilled wood	19,000	86,000	(²)	105,000	58,000	18,000	76,000	29,000		
	Sulphate	63,000	455,000	(²)	518,000	431,000	23,000	454,000	64,000		
	Total	95,000	569,000	25,000	689,000	538,000	45,000	583,000	106,000		

¹ These are gross stocks, including quantities sold and awaiting shipment. They include price support stocks.² Price in drums f.o.b. production points.³ Estimated allocation, as between steam distilled and gum rosin, of total rosin imports reported by Bureau of the Census.⁴ Included under gum, if any.⁵ F.o.b. tank cars at production points.⁶ Estimated allocation, as between steam distilled and sulphate turpentine stocks, of total wood turpentine stocks reported by Crop Reporting Board.⁷ Estimated allocation, as between steam distilled and sulphate turpentine consumption, of total apparent consumption of wood turpentine reported by Crop Reporting Board.

Source: Report of U.S. Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board, and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

